

## Heath allows free vote on Market entry

By FRANCIS BOYD and IAN AITKEN

The Government has been forced, for a variety of reasons, to promise a free vote on October 28 on Britain's entry into the EEC.

The decision was announced last night after a meeting of Ministers, who have a period met to tell Mr Heath what the state of opinion in the Conservative in the House of Commons, and in the country, was thought to be.

The announcement of the Inner Cabinet's decision threw both parties at Westminster into total uproar with the pressure now heavily on the Labour Party to make mind at its meeting today whether to follow the Government's example and a free vote for Opposition MPs. It was by no means certain last night that

the Government would decide to do so, "hard men" among the "Left wing" and "Right wing" were making it that they believed the Government on the one hand, and that the time had come to go in for the kill. The Shadow Cabinet, which was decided to force a forward party vote before the Tory Inner Cabinet announced its decision, went into a state emergency session to discuss the Government's decision and to make a recommendation on today's meeting of the Inner Cabinet.

Ministers were out of the dining room at the meeting as soon as the decision was announced to Mr Mellish, the Chief Whip. The decision was clearly a surprise, even though senior backbenchers had been pressing for a free vote ever since the announcement of the Government's decision.

There were also some painful moments for Cabinet Ministers who had not been favoured with an invitation to attend last night's decisive meeting of Ministers. At least one senior member of the Cabinet was under the impression at first that it was the Labour Party that had decided to allow a free vote. He was astonished to learn that it was his own side.

The Ministers who attended the meeting - and also met at Brighton last week during the Conservative conference - were Mr Heath, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Mr William Whitelaw, Lord Carrington, Mr Barber, Mr Rippon, Mr Maudling, Mr Thomas, secretary for Wales and chairman of the Conservative Party organisation, and Mr Francis Pym, the Government Chief Whip.

All members of the Cabinet are said to have agreed with the decision yesterday to table this motion for debate from Thursday until October 28 in the Commons: "That this House approves of Her Majesty's Government's decision of principle to join the European Communities on the basis of the arrangements which have been negotiated. This motion stands in the names of Mr Heath, Mr Maudling, Sir Alec, Mr Barber, Mr Whitelaw, and Mr Rippon."

It has always been open to Mr Heath to promise, from the start of the "great debate" on entry into the EEC, a free vote in Parliament, but until yesterday he and his Cabinet colleagues have insisted on a whipped vote. Even though his ministerial colleagues met at Brighton last week to consider the Government's tactics, Mr Heath did not say when he wound up the conference that Conservative MPs would be allowed a free vote.

He decided yesterday that they must be allowed a free vote for two main reasons: 1. The Government's hopes that this decision will cause great embarrassment to the Parliamentary Labour Party; and 2. The opinion polls have not moved in favour of entry into the EEC.

In these circumstances, it would be an answer to the public that, in spite of the opinion polls, members of the House of Commons - the elected representatives of the people - turn to back page, col. 7

However, their rebel opposite on the Government benches, the Tory anti-Market, were also rejoicing at the decision that it represented a blatant retreat by the Government in the face of a threat to go into the Opposition lobby next week. Their modestly estimated that a free vote would mean that 40 Tory MPs would vote against entry.

But it was the Labour Left who welcomed the decision as the most open jubilation.

### Breweries bid for Fort group

Allied Breweries, Britain's biggest drinks company, has made a takeover approach to the Trust Houses-Forte Group. The Trust Houses-Forte Group, which owns put Trust Houses-Forte up 34p to 180p on the London Stock Exchange. It closed at 541p.

The Government gave permission last year for a merger between Mr Charles Fort's group and the Trust Houses-Forte chain.

Allied, which was formed by the merger of the Ind and the Tetley-Ansell brewery groups, said that the board had informed the chairman of Trust Houses-Forte of their wish to "open negotiations with the board of Trust Houses-Forte with a view to making an offer for the share capital of that company."

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The Soviet Premier, Mr Alexei Kosygin (centre) and Prime Minister Trudeau (immediately behind) surrounded by police and bodyguards a moment after he had been attacked as he left Ottawa's Parliament Buildings

## Kosygin attacked in crowd

From CLYDE SANGER: Ottawa, October 18

Mr Kosygin was attacked by a young man, believed to be a Hungarian refugee, as he walked with M. Trudeau outside the Parliament building here on the first day of an eight-day visit to Canada.

The Soviet Premier emerged from three hours of talks with M. Trudeau and decided to go for a stroll. With M. Trudeau he walked towards the Prime Minister's office, when the young man, in a black leather jacket, ducked through a cordon of Royal Canadian Mounted Police, broke the lines of Canadian and Soviet plainclothes officers, and aimed a blow at Mr Kosygin.

The assailant, whose name has been given as Giza Matrai, was thrown to the ground by security men who also helped Mr Kosygin into a black of buildings that house Mr Trudeau's office. The Soviet Premier was shaken but evidently unhurt.

The man, apparently a member of an organisation of Hungarian freedom fighters, was taken into custody with another man.

A three-hour demonstration by some 1,500 Canadians of Jewish, Ukrainian, or East European origin outside the Soviet Embassy before Mr Kosygin arrived on Sunday evening was a foretaste of protest to come.

Early this morning, police challenged a man going in the direction of the embassy and soon afterwards picked up a paper shopping bag which contained six sticks of dynamite and a timing device. Soon afterwards they found an identical device in a sports car and three men have been arrested in connection with these incidents.

At luncheon today when Mr Kosygin was taking his stroll a younger group of protesters camped beside the Centennial Flame made of burning natural gas, which is a frontispiece of Parliament and cooked a meal of corn soup - the fare of concentration camps. Tomorrow a combination of Jewish groups plans a mass march past the Soviet Embassy.

Mr Kosygin's morning discussions revolved largely round European matters. The Premier discussed what an aide referred to as the "German anomaly as well as the Berlin situation" and both leaders agreed that a time was being reached in which countries need not talk simply of progress towards solution but that solutions themselves can be considered in a way that was not possible five years ago.

In an opening statement of broader context Mr Trudeau said that he hoped that relations between Canada and its "northern neighbour" will move towards an increasingly friendly level.

Another picture, page 2

## Torture charges: MPs refuse inquiry offer

From HAROLD JACKSON in London and SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

The Northern Ireland MPs who have pressed for a public inquiry into allegations that detainees had been tortured under interrogation have rejected the Prime Minister's decision last night to refer the question to the existing tribunal under Sir Edmund Compton.

They said they would continue to press for an independent medical examination of Mr William Shannoo, who was arrested on October 9 and has been held incommunicado since then. Mr Shannoo's wife was told yesterday that he was being held in Crumlin Road Jail in Belfast, and had been served with a detention order.

Both she and a number of Stormont MPs have been pressing for information about him and had met with silence by the Belfast authorities.

The statement from Downing Street came after a meeting between Mr Heath and Mr Harold Wilson to discuss the

allegations. The Government said that the tribunal had already investigated similar allegations and would include them in its findings. Last night Mr John Hume, the Stormont MP for one of the Londonderry constituencies and a member of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, rejected the statement as unsatisfactory.

"We do not regard a hearing in private as satisfactory. The whole point is to have a public inquiry with proper legal representation, so that the public can be made aware of just what is happening under the powers which Westminster has given to a subsidiary Parliament."

Last night two of the Ulster MPs at Westminster, Miss Bernadette Devlin and Mr Frank McKluskey, said they would start a picket of 10 Downing Street this morning in protest against the treatment of the detainees.

Earlier in the day Mr Hume and Mr Austin Currie, another opposition MP at Stormont, had drawn down to London to present a dossier on six cases to Mr Heath, Mr Maudling, Mr Wilson, and Mr Callaghan. The dossier was alleged to have been taken place at Palace Barracks, Hollywood, near Belfast.

Their immediate concern centred around two men arrested recently - Mr Shannoo, of St James's Crescent, Belfast, and Mr Liam Rogers of Warrenpoint, County Down, who said Mr Hume, was arrested on October 11.

"We are afraid that they may have been subjected to the same treatment at Palace Barracks as has been alleged by other detainees. We want them to be medically examined as soon as possible by an independently appointed doctor."

Mr Shannoo's solicitor, Mr Pascal O'Hare, who visited him with Mr Shannoo last night, said that he appeared "outwardly well but disorientated."

The allegations of specialist interrogation techniques being used against suspects detained at the armed barracks in Hollywood still remain the main talking point in Northern Ireland. Officially, the Government stands by Mr Faulkner's somewhat scornful remarks on the allegations, which were made in a radio programme on Sunday, and spokesmen are reluctant to comment further until some statement or directive has appeared from Downing Street.

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would have no effect of his friendly approaches, recognising them for what they were - ritual reasonableness combined with hypocrisy. Listening to Mr Carr, she growled, anybody would think his whole aim in life was to put heat into the trade unions and strengthen their power.

But Mrs Castle knew better. She warned her friends not to taste the cream the Minister was offering, nor to trust the olive branch he was carrying, or in no time at all they might find themselves well and truly clobbered with it. For Mr Carr, disguise it as he might, was a deep-dyed Tory at heart, and the Tory Government had declared war on the trade unions. It was not for love of Mrs Castle

and her colleagues, or of the trade union movement, that he got his standing ovation at the Conservative Party conference.

Mr Carr, looking surprisingly well preserved at the end of his ordeal, repeated his offer to vary the code's favour if he could be convinced that this was desirable. He covered that, for one thing, that the critics found too much "smug superiority" in the present mix, as well as too strong a sprinkling of paternalism. Well, he would listen to everybody, and when he came along in the New Year, he would try and tempt them again. Compulsorily, this time.

New steps towards equality, page 6



## Women show their claws in the Commons

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL

WOMEN'S LIB is escalating in politics, and the title already seems inadequate. The Commons went back to work yesterday to find itself the target for a spirited three-pronged attack from the Women's Aggression Group.

First Miss Bernadette Devlin pounced on Mr Speaker Lloyd to try to get an immediate debate on the allegations about brutality to internees in Ireland. She failed, but her failure managed to get almost as many words into Hansard as anybody else's success.

No sooner had the Speaker escaped from Miss Devlin and flustered back into his chair, apparently unharmed, than Mrs Shirley Williams was heard raising the matter of

guinea pig patients, which she was not permitted to raise since a Private Notice question had already been turned down. The Commons is funny that way.

Mrs Williams was not allowed to say what she had just said, the Speaker philosophically pointed out, but she had said it. Presumably she wasn't satisfied. Which was more than could be said for Mrs Barbara Castle. Even at the end of her prolonged mangling of the Employment Secretary, Mr Carr, Mrs Castle showed every sign of intending to come back and chew him over some more at a later date. She will always know where to find him.

Poor Mr Carr looked aggrieved. Clearly he felt he

felt he had done nothing to provoke this ferocity. All he had been doing was offering Mrs Castle the consultative document on the Code of Industrial Relations Practice, just to taste. If she and the rest of the Labour side disliked it, they could make suggestions for altering it, and these would be duly considered. Then he would come along with the finalised product - maybe about Christmas.

If Mr Carr thought this was going to be an acceptable Christmas present he could think again. The sounds Mrs Castle made as she set about him could never have been mistaken for a purr. She

would have no effect of his friendly approaches, recognising them for what they were - ritual reasonableness combined with hypocrisy. Listening to Mr Carr, she growled, anybody would think his whole aim in life was to put heat into the trade unions and strengthen their power.

But Mrs Castle knew better. She warned her friends not to taste the cream the Minister was offering, nor to trust the olive branch he was carrying, or in no time at all they might find themselves well and truly clobbered with it. For Mr Carr, disguise it as he might, was a deep-dyed Tory at heart, and the Tory Government had declared war on the trade unions. It was not for love of Mrs Castle

## Eleven flown to safety

ELEVEN men rescued by Navy helicopters from the Norwegian ore carrier Astoria, which was severely damaged by fire in the Atlantic, were flown 200 miles to the Royal Naval Air Station at Culdrose, Cornwall, yesterday. The men were said to be "very cold and damp, but otherwise OK." Nine men are still on board the ship, on which two men died.

Picture, back page

## Dealer held

DETECTIVES investigating recent art thefts in the London area yesterday detained a Chelsea art dealer and a woman. They were taken to Cannon Row police station for questioning. Among items being discussed were two paintings belonging to the Queen, one taken from the public gallery attached to Buckingham Palace, and the other stolen last month from Hampton Court Palace.

## Charges day

CHARGES for admission to national museums are expected to begin on January 3, the Minister for the Arts, Lord Eccles, said in the Lords yesterday. Legislation would be introduced to enable the British Museum, the British Museum (Natural History), the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, and the National Galleries of Scotland to charge "because their powers must be proof against challenge," he said. Parliament, page 13.

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## HOME NEWS

## Repatriation handed over to International Social Service

The scheme for giving assistance to immigrants wishing to leave Britain is to be administered by the International Social Service of Great Britain, Lord Hesham, Minister of State, said in the Lords yesterday.

"I trust the fact that the scheme will be administered in this way will finally rest any doubts about the social work approach that the Government has adopted," he said during the third reading of the Immigration Bill. Payment of money in returning immigrants, as a normal day-to-day part of its operations, would start at the beginning of the next financial year.

The intention was to assist only those who had failed to settle down here and who could not be expected to finance their departure themselves. The criteria the International Social Service would use were contained in a document being released by the Home Office.

The document says that eligibility will generally be confined to families with poor employment records or prospects and weekly incomes not more than £2 below the appropriate supplementary benefit level.

Experienced social casework judgment should be applied to each otherwise eligible case to check that the proposed departure was likely to be in the best interests of the immigrant and any family concerned.

To concentrate resources on those in most need, assistance towards the cost of travel for resettlement in Europe would be excluded.

Families whose income was marginally higher but whose cases presented special welfare need should be expected to make an appropriate contribution towards their expenses of travel. "Those who have sufficient realisable capital to finance their own departure will not be eligible."

A remarkably high level of success has been achieved by the United Kingdom Immigrant Advisory Service in appeals and representations on behalf of immigrants refused entry.

It was set up by the Government last year as an independent body to advise and assist Commonwealth citizens and aliens in difficulties with immigration control.

In its first annual report the Service records that it dealt with 883 appeals. Of these, 169 were successful, 254 dismissed, and 260 withdrawn. Mr Ennals, director, said that of those withdrawn the vast majority were successful as they were withdrawn by agreement with the Home Office after entry had been granted.

Direct representations by the UKIAS to the Home Office numbered 393; only 65 were rejected. The organisation has 773 appeals and 86 representations pending.

While the union was able to record its highest membership figure in June this year, it had dropped by 16,000 by the beginning of October. "It is very disturbing to note that applications for membership so far this year are down by almost 100,000, or almost 50 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year," Mr Conway said.

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According to Mr Jim Conway, the union's general secretary, the loss is costing the AUEW more than £2,000 a week in interest alone. He told a meeting of the union at Bangor, Northern Ireland, yesterday.

With costs going up the way they are at present, we cannot afford this waste, Mr Conway said. Dispute benefit last year cost £1 million. This year's cost is estimated to be at least £1½ million, since the union spent

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## TV firm rebuked for pub attack

By our Correspondent

Yorkshire Television was criticised in court yesterday for allowing a film crew to buy nine gallons of beer for a gang of "Hell's Angels" who then besieged a country public house and terrorised the landlord, his wife, and customers.

Leather-jacketed youths on motor bikes did not leave the grounds of the premises until the landlord climbed on to the roof with a shotgun.

Mr Jack Wright, prosecuting, told Wetherby magistrates yesterday: "Yorkshire Television does not come out of this very well. I have always thought that television authorities should report, and if necessary comment on the news, not create it."

It was said in court that the film crew had recruited a gang of about 15 youths from a Hull public house. They were taken to an airfield at Auster Abbas, near York, to film a documentary and the youths were provided with a free nine-gallon barrel of beer.

Stephen Murphy 1181, an unemployed apprentice joiner, of Stunaway Square, Hull, admitted threatening behaviour whereby a breach of the peace was likely, but denied committing wilful damage to two windows. Graham Dolph (22), a labourer, of Beaconsfield Street, Hull, admitted threatening behaviour.

Murphy, who was said to have previous convictions, was found guilty of causing wilful damage to the windows and was fined £20. He was sent to a detention centre for three months for threatening behaviour. He was also ordered to pay £10 for the damage he caused and to pay £175 costs. He was ordered to be searched and £5 was taken towards his fine.

Dolph, who was said to be married, was fined £30. He was also sentenced to three months imprisonment, suspended for two years, and was ordered to pay £175 costs.

The landlord, Mr Norman Taylor, said in evidence that he was so scared that he fetched his shotgun. "I got on the roof and 14 or 15 kids threw stones at me, ridiculed me, and used threatening language. One had a knife, another a chain, and another had a spanner."

Mr Taylor later went to the airfield with police. Mr Wright said: "He spoke to the television producer or interviewer who told him they were making a documentary on the way police persecuted these kids."

A spokesman for Yorkshire Television said later: "I'm surprised that Mr Wright saw fit to criticise Yorkshire Television in the way that he did in court without Yorkshire Television having a chance to speak for itself. What happened was much reported by Yorkshire Television, but it had nothing to do with Yorkshire Television as it was during a break from filming."

## Soldiers spin web for spider Court has to cut sentences

By our Correspondent

EIGHT MEN of the Royal Green Jackets spent yesterday explaining a three-month expedition which will take them 18,000ft up in the Himalayas to catch a minute spider with a wet paint brush.

The spider, the Himalayan jumping spider, is vulnerable only when it basks in the sunlight on the snow line. The wet paint brush is needed to scoop it up.

The soldiers set off on Friday from their base at Winchester, Hampshire. They are due to meet up with 30 porters in Nepal and then trek 400 miles to Katmandu.

On the way they hope to find specimens of butterflies, lice, and small parasites.

When we approached the British Museum they indicated us with items they would like from the area," said Lt Simon Standford Tuck, the deputy leader. "But the real thing they wanted was the jumping spider."

Five youths goled for three years for a "serious and terrifying" affray at Southsea, were freed yesterday because the courts' hands are tied by laws on sentencing people under 21.

The Court of Appeal reduced the terms, passed at Hampshire Assizes on March 3 to six months.

Parliament directs that young people under 21 should only receive sentences of six months or less, or three years or more.

Lord Justice Stevenson said in the Appeal Court that the three-year sentence passed was too long. "The sentence which ought to be imposed if the judge had been free to do so, would have been something like two years."

He felt that nobody, having heard the evidence, could suggest that six months was adequate.

The court also cut to six months the concurrent 18 months sentences passed on four of the five for assaulting a policeman.

## Engineers' dues £1.5M in arrears

By our Labour Staff

Total arrears among the 1.3 million members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers now stand at more than £1.5 million. This averages £1.34p a member.

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£1 million on strike benefit during the first six months of this year.

The union expects the cost of superannuation benefit to be increased











# The world is his manor

DUKE ELLINGTON is playing at the Odeon, Hammersmith, this Thursday. The first time Duke was in Europe, in 1933, he played one concert at the London Palladium. There was a schoolboy in the audience, the son of the Turkish Ambassador in London, studying for his baccalaureate at the Lycée in South Kensington. Raised in the 820, on the top floor of the Dorchester, the other day, Nesuhi Ertegun, now President of Kinney Records International, supposed that hearing Duke that night was the beginning of forgetting a career as a diplomat.

The BBC encouraged him, too. At that time, there was a programme featuring dance bands, every evening on the radio from 10.30 to midnight. Do you remember particular hands? I asked. Lem Stone, Nesuhi told me. Lou as in Louis? I asked. No, said Nesuhi. I knew him. And, remembering talent that should not be forgotten.

The previous evening, we'd been to the Albert Hall. I to see the Everly Brothers, and Nesuhi to see Loudon Wainwright III. Nesuhi's class, as Wainwright finished each number in a wretchedly nervous state, I've no doubt could have been heard in the boxes opposite. Then the Everlys, another act for which Nesuhi has responsibility, played the set of their lives, ending with "Lucille," the number by Little Richard—another artist Nesuhi is concerned with.

In America, Kinney is the new parent company of three companies of central importance in rock: Warner/Reprise, the leading company for white rock (Grateful Dead, Frank Zappa, Van Morrison, James Taylor, Neil Young, Joni Mitchell, for example); Elektra, who moved from folk music (Judy Collins, Tom Paxton) to radical rock artists (The Doors, Love, The Stooges); and Atlantic, the company Ahmed Ertegun, Nesuhi's brother, founded in 1948.

Atlantic's story is astonishing. The company began with artists like Clyde McPhatter, Ray Charles, LaVern Baker, the Drifters and the Coasters; then, after Nesuhi joined the company in 1954, peaked again with Otis Redding and Aretha Franklin; and now rival Warner/Reprise in white rock, notably with Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young, Stills and Nash as solo artists, and the Woodstock material. Ahmed has been a formidable A and R man, and wrote hits using the name Nugette (Ertegun backwards); and Jerry Wexler, another director of Atlantic, has proved to be the most artistically successful producer in the history of 1960s R and B.

In America, these three companies remain independently controlled. Everywhere else in the world—Nesuhi's manor—they work as one company. Nesuhi would be idle to deny that he is now the most powerful man in the record business outside America.

After the Everlys concert, Nesuhi's smoked-window limo eased round the Albert Hall to Fu Tong, a Chinese restaurant a couple of hundred yards down the road. (It was raining, not to make the journey sound too grandiose.) How did you start in America?

I asked, after we'd settled. Another accident, Nesuhi said. In 1939 his father had become ambassador in Washington, and he went to join him for a summer vacation. The war turned the vacation into a stay which has now lasted 21 years.

In the late 1930s he was studying philosophy at the Sorbonne. This was before the Existentialists had caught hold of French thought, and the vast lecture halls were half-full of students nodding off to lectures on Bergson. Nesuhi was more likely to head for the Hot Club de Paris, to hear Django Reinhardt, and to be influenced by the magazine "Le Jazz Hot," which was in jazz in the 30s what "Cahiers du Cinéma" was in film in the late 50s.

Coming to Washington, he was puzzled to find that the capital of the country where jazz was invented had never heard of the American musicians who were stars in Paris. At that time, Nesuhi said, there had only been one jazz concert in a central hall in America—Basil and Goodman at Carnegie Hall. He set about finding a hall in Washington. It was almost impossible: the hands and their audience were mixed, black and white, and Washington was (and is) a Southern town. At last he found one organisation that was willing to back him as a promoter of desegregated concerts: the National Press Club.

What was his most memorable concert? After putting Bechet on for the first time, Nesuhi said, undoubtedly

Leadbelly, in 1942. He'd booked him for 30 dollars: a modest fee, he acknowledged. In the interval, Leadbelly looked out from backstage at the packed house of thousands, and said: "I'm not playing for 30 dollars." They settled for 50.

Did he then know Alan Lomax? Nesuhi grinned, and explained that they were friends of 30 years' standing. You know the seven-album set of Lomax's work recorded in the field in 1939 (Southern Folk Heritage Series) he asked? I did: Lomax had presented the set to me in New York, early this year. That set has never been deleted, said Nesuhi. His secret is that he can't help being an enthusiast, and that his enthusiasm has paid. In Montgomery this year he was looking after the interests of Roberta Flack, another artist he personally signed to Atlantic, when Champion Jack Dupree came up to him, said hello, and that he had made some new songs. And sang them. Great, said Nesuhi, so the next day he recorded the songs, using the facilities at Montreux.

It must be pleasant to record who you like, I said. What else is there good to do? asked Nesuhi, and grinned again. In repose, his profile would look good on stamps or coins. Animated or amused, he appears engagingly toothy, and resembles Eric Robinson.

In the early 1950s, he was lecturing on jazz at Berkeley: the first credit course in America on the subject. Jazz remains his primary musical love:

**'Nesuhi would be idle to deny that he is now the most powerful man in the record business outside America'**

by Geoffrey Cannon



IN HIS ANGUISHED piece on the polytechnisation of the art schools, Patrick Heron has mis-stated the real problem and worse, failed to see the real answer.

The main danger from the technocrats to "fine art" experiment is not that it is being routinised and time-tabled away—rather the reverse—in too many cases faculties are being crushed in an over-enthusiastic embrace aimed to bring the glamour of art-student bohemianism to dull, grey, vocational courses.

Mr Heron also complains that with reorganisation, fine art will lose its hegemony in the scheme of things; but as was already clear by '68, the avant-garde has consciously abandoned this privileged position by substituting the art process for the art object and by trying (not always successfully) to place the art-process into the centre of society itself.

Of course, reorganisations throw up policies that need to be fought, but to do this they have to be identified and exposed as political problems and students and staff must mobilise across faculty barriers rather than hoping to rely on a hit of persuasive chat at the top. — Yours faithfully,

Robin Flor.

Consulting Graphic Designer,  
68 New Oxford Street,  
London WC1A.

I READ Patrick Heron's article with great interest and would like to endorse all that he has written.

I have been lecturing part-time in an art school for the past 12 years and in that time I have seen a flourishing art school, in what was new purpose built studios and workshops, being swallowed piece-by-piece by polytechnic. This year the school has been again reduced by cutting by a quarter the sculpture, silver smithing and ceramics studios to make room for a computer! — Yours faithfully,

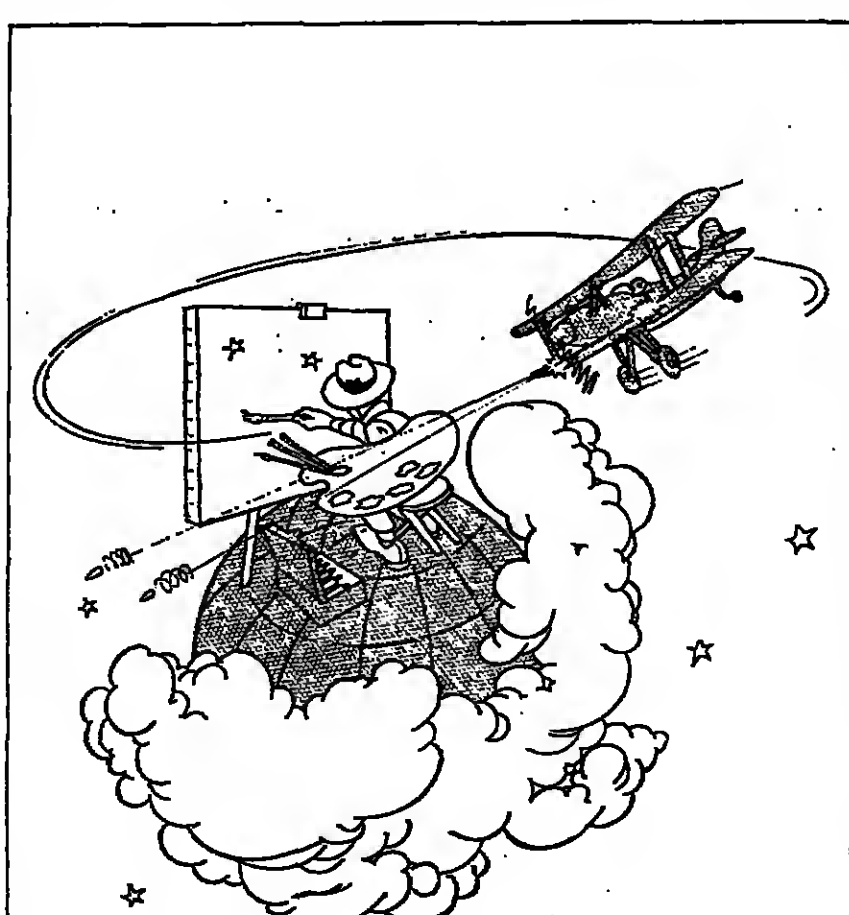
Anthony Hawksley.

Quinque, Deddington,  
Oxford, OX5 4SR.

I AM DISAPPOINTED that Patrick Heron, in his important article, confined his arguments to that narrow sector of art education within the polytechnics there by diminishing what could have been a major plea for a total reassessment of the role of art and design education nationally.

It might be taken by lay readers that the far reaching developments Mr Heron mentions stemmed only from those 16 cratwille colleges and schools which are now a part of polytechnics. This would ignore the role played by the remaining 24 Dip. A.D. centres which are still autonomous or who are already within technical colleges, and the scores of non-Dip. A.D. schools and colleges. After all the Who started at Ealing and the Kinks at Croydon; neither of these schools offers Dip. A.D. or is part of a polytechnic!

The picture Mr Heron paints of the polytechnic director as hoggman is less than accurate. As someone who has held responsible posts in art departments of two major technical colleges and is now principal of an autonomous college of design, I know that providing the arguments for finance, space and courses are sensibly put, then the resources of a large technical college



## MURDER OF THE ART SCHOOLS

After the mass resignation from the Summerson Council following Patrick Heron's attack on 'polytechnisation' in last Tuesday's Arts Guardian, artists and educationists continue to record their views

(particularly financial) are of enormous benefit to the art school.

I think there is a worthwhile, and certainly more urgent, article to be written on the approaching genocide of art schools all over the country rather than the occasional act of violence which has been perpetrated in one small, well-heeled section of art education. — Yours faithfully,

Ken Smith.

The Orchards,  
Church Lane,  
Upper Beeding, Sussex.

FIVE COLUMNS of wild assertions based on prejudices and considerable ignorance of what has been happening in colleges of art and design do not constitute a coherent criticism of educational policy during recent years. It would need at least the same acreage

of newsprint to refute and correct all the mis-statements contained in Patrick Heron's article. However, we can get a few things right:

(a) Fine art students are a minority in colleges of art and design taking advanced courses such as Dip AD. They are exceeded in total by design students.

(b) The claim that fine art has been the hub around which design studies have always been crystallised has arguably never been true. Today it is a nonsense.

The truth of the situation is that the polytechnic experience varies; there are art and design courses which are benefiting from a sympathetic and understanding polytechnic environment. There are others which are struggling with unenlightened and

uncooperative direction. These require individual analysis and correction. The time for sweeping generalisations is long past. — Yours faithfully,

James Holland.

Education Officer.

Society of Industrial Artists and Designers Ltd.,  
12 Carlton House Terrace,  
London SW 1.

I READ WITH interest Mr Heron's article and felt that he had stated the existing case of the art colleges and Big Brother Poly very well. I and most of my fellow students at "Leeds Poly" would agree wholeheartedly to his accusations of political and administrative convenience being the general criteria for absorption rather than educational worth and we are finding this out very quickly at Leeds. What did disturb me though as a design student was Mr Heron's rather cutting dismissal of the design courses and his statement that we were or are very much the allies of the Administration, machine and Polytechnisation. Our fears are just as strong concerning the Polytechnisation and its grabbing claws and dissecting knife. — Yours sincerely,

Richard Carpenter.

Flat 2, Broomfield Lodge,  
6 Broomfield Crescent,  
Leeds 6.

PATRICK HERON's courageous and outspoken article has prompted me to open up again the National Society for Art Education's file for Polytechnics. In it I re-read the copy of the letter written over the signature of the former NSAE general secretary, which was printed in a national educational publication on June 24th 1966, after Anthony Crosland launched his Woolwich speech on the proposals for polytechnics. It revealed the following passages, unedited at the time by those in government places who were responsible for planning the national education system:

"We consider that 'merging' of colleges would have relevance in the new technological and commercial colleges." "Our long experience has shown that art education can prosper only in an academically and administratively autonomous institution."

"Any proposal by an LEA to 'merge' a college of art with others to form a unitary major centre would be a wholly retrograde step, and it is hoped that the Secretary of State would reject any scheme that involved the merging of a college of art."

W. J. L. Gaydon,

The National Society for Art Education,  
Havant, Hants.

I AM A product of the Slade and Leeds—there's dichotomy for you! I enjoyed both but I would hope that both would change rather than become bastions of cultural snobbery. Mr Heron was charmingly irrelevant in my generation. I can only hope that he so continues for the next—Yours faithfully,

John Chambers.

Lecturer in Complementary Studies,  
School of Art, South Devon  
Technical College.

## review



HAYWARD GALLERY

Caroline Tisdall

## Los Angeles show

HAD IT NOT been for the catfish controversy, it is unlikely that the Los Angeles exhibition at the Hayward would have caused much of a stir. It is probably the most haphazard and uneven large-scale show to have been seen in London for some time, distinguished only by one outstanding piece. Selection and organisation were handed over to Maurice Tuchman of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, whose aim was to avoid giving the impression that art in Los Angeles has only one direction by choosing artists working in a whole range of ways. This seems an unnecessary precaution, since no one is likely to imagine that only one thing is going on in any major city. It is also, as it turns out, unfair to the artists involved, particularly those like Bruce Nauman and Ed Ruscha who are deliberately working in more than one field and who are represented only partially here.

Ruscha's most stimulating products have been his photographic books capturing the odder aspects of Los Angeles: the gas stations, parking lots, Sunset Strip etc. With only the small paintings at the Hayward to go on, most people here are likely to take him for some sort of sub-surrealist. Nauman is one of the most interesting of these artists, previously completely unseen in this country. Over a period of time he has been evolving an art designed to involve and confront the viewer, using performance, video, recording, bolographs and video. Here he is represented by two pieces exploiting established optical phenomena which will probably leave more people perplexed than is necessary. It would have been infinitely better to have ditched Kenneth Price's lurid and totally boring canvases which have anyway been seen in the recent past at Kasmin's.

Larry Bell's complex, mirrored glass sheets are the most completely beautiful work shown in London for a long time. They are satisfying both in effect and simplicity—sheets of vacuum-coated glass placed at right angles to each other in such a way that the right angles reflect both each other and the spectator as he moves among them. The effect is that of an enveloping yet non-existent labyrinth of space around you. The mirroring is faded out half way up or down the sheets, so that you are not sure what is reflection and what is reality, perceived through glass. In terms of Bell's work this marks another stage in a process of refinement, one step on from the removal of any sort of interference on the actual surface of the glass he habitually uses.

This process of elimination has governed Robert Irwin's direction too, though in his case it has reached the stage of the complete elimination of the object itself. Irwin did in fact teach Bell at one stage, and is in many ways the ideological mentor of one group of Los Angeles artists, certainly their highly articulate spokesman. His aim has been to make everyone more aware of and sensitive to the space they inhabit. After his environment at the Tate last year, with its delicately painted discs setting up an ambiguity between real and illusory spatial effect, he made a column shaped in such a way as to deflect the viewer's attention off its surfaces and into the space around it. None of his pieces are temporary alterations of exhibition space, decided on according to its nature. In fact the one he set up at the Hayward seemed to him to be an unsatisfactory solution and he withdrew it, independently of all the troubles.

If this show was intended to redress the attention paid in Europe to a big brother New York, it fails. Few people are concerned with such categories anyway. If, as one partisan critic in the mid sixties claimed with a geographic flourish "Europe is the Renaissance, New York the avant-garde, and Los Angeles the glorious future," a lot of things are going to have to change.

Eleven Los Angeles Artists at the Hayward Gallery until November 7.

## FESTIVAL HALL

Hugo Cole

## RPO/Barenboim

IN SPITE OF THE hard things Barenboim said about London orchestras last year, he is back with us again, and the playing of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at Festival Hall on Sunday night certainly suggested that this particular quarrel may even have had a stimulating effect. Boredom being a more enemy than vexation or misunderstanding in lovers' quarrels, and the RPO like the audience, purely recognising that Barenboim has something very rare to offer in his impulsive and wholly musical interpretation of Schumann and Tchaikovsky.

Barenboim went about Schumann's Fourth Symphony, as if he had never heard all the dispiriting talk about its square rhythm and ineffective orchestration. He concentrates on the long, melodic line rather than on the short, sequential divisions; drawing attention away from the often mosaic-like structure to the grander overall statement. In this performance, relaxation of exact ensemble became a virtue rather than a defect.

Where harmonic sense is perfectly

clear to the ear, it may be pedantic to forgo expressive freedom for the sake of arriving at a baritone at the precise notation. Less noticeable, but as important, the vitality of the music, was dynamic and alive. In the final movement of the last movement, how admirably each part, after establishing its presence, gave way.

Schumann benefited from the symphonic approach. Tchaikovsky's Pathetic Symphony can be said to be over-driven and in the second movement, Barenboim seemed to make many points instead of allowing music to flow easily and smoothly. This, I believe, was where Barenboim used to lay down his baffle. Partly to demonstrate that his wonderful orchestra could even play five unaided; but he also had a more point—the march, after all, is to low, for what a nervous energy a low, conserved, yet Barenboim's certainty and directness, his involvement with the music and ability to late involvement into practical effect made this a thrilling performance. Again, flexibility was sometimes at fault; the string accompaniment moving so long after the clarinet its first movement theme. But music did not fall apart, and with brilliance and spot-on ensemble demanded in first and third movements they were forthcoming. The played particularly well throughout evening. I hope that this season of conductor and orchestra will maintained.

## BRISTOL

Bryn Richards

## Adrian Heath

THE RETROSPECTIVE exhibition of the work of Adrian Heath at the City Art Gallery (until October 24) falls naturally into four phases. From one from 1947 to 1950 is a period of discovery, when Heath, as a young man, was looking for his way through some aspects of modernism and early twentieth century painting. There is an impressionist "Rooftop Carcassonne," a pointillist "At Bridge," a piece of badly digested cubism called "Lorries" and a calligraphic attempt at a synthesis of cubism and poetic painting called "The Yellow Girl." But by realism is rejected and phase begins with a series of abstract positions in which Heath explores relationships that exist among colour, tone and texture. The paintings are controlled, thoughtful, have a distinct period flavour.

In 1960, after an unexplained five years, the evidence of this exhibition shows Heath re-emerging fully fledged "action painter," now on a much larger scale and with his canvases with the bold and orous sweeps of the brush so typical of this period. Action painting, various guises—produced some of the most individual performances; it produced, I believe, rather more its fair share of disasters. Heath gives the period by virtue of a developed sense of colour and a fine, for underlying pictorial structure acquired in his earlier years.

The last of the dramatic pictures shown here is a rather old concoction of red and soft called "Divided," painted in 1961, is followed, after another unexplained gap, by "Oudja," "Flug," 1966; "Saadi," 1967; many more with similarly evocative names. The four phases I have suggested can be identified accurately, a change in the kind of title. The final phase shows the emergence of an unmistakable and original personality of great stature. Painting is now much more deliberate and surefooted; it has lost the fumbling of the early experiments and has abandoned the dangerous delights of the action phase. Most important is the reappearance of the image, landscape or nude, which, though recognisable, is still part of a system of inter-related forms forces which can be, simultaneously spatial and flat, figurative and abstract.

## LIVERPOOL

Gerald Lerner

## RLPO/Paul

A DULL PROGRAMME is evidence a dull conductor? It is a fair generalisation, no doubt, but tempt after Tibor Paul's concert, with Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra last Tuesday. In the case of the Philharmonic Hall concerts trusted to Mr Paul by the RLPO, however, the conducting was less than exciting. This Tchaikovsky more moving than Tuesday's Wagner, and more accomplished than Tuesday's Sibelius, this was more convincingly shaped than Tuesday's Brahms.

Why such a difference, I can imagine—though, obviously, thecerto performance depends mainly on the soloist and Agostin Anania, clearly better equipped to meet demands made on him. In Anania's interpretation of Rachmaninoff's Second Piano Concerto was one of the best I have heard. It had more in common with the composer's recording released earlier this year (RCA) in its avoidance of the sentimental, its refusal to linger, its reluctance to make its points too plain. It did have Rachmaninoff's extraordinary flexibility, nor some of his very best tempi, but it was an idiomatic and exciting performance.

Mr Paul and the RLPO accompanied expertly and attractively, and played very well throughout the concert. Not that Tchaikovsky's "Andante" and "Jubilee" Symphony D Minor are difficult works—but until Tuesday, was Brahms's Fourth Anyway, the wind was nicely balanced, producing good corporate and dual sounds, with a particularly fine cor anglais. The strings were played with decent unanimity and with ready response to Mr Paul's sensitive interpretations of both work

## ECONOMISTS' BOOKSHOP

Open Until 7.00 Tonight  
For Social Science Students  
Class Market, Portland Street,  
W.C.1. Near Aldwych and L.C.C.



# FASHION GUARDIAN

هكذا من الأجل

## Suit yourselves, brothers

by Peter Fiddick pictures by Frank Martin

he time could  
en be coming  
en the bank  
rk won't have to  
end his hard-  
rned cash on a  
n reproduction  
the boss's his-  
ie uniform . . .

LAST TIME we carried men's  
on this page, someone wrote  
it was all very interesting but  
a bank clerk and couldn't we  
clothes that bank clerks could  
A proposal with which I fully  
thuse.

re is, however, one big snag. How  
can bank clerks afford? How  
can anyone afford to spend on  
a? Even women, weaned to be  
sted in sartorial matters, are  
cagey about how much they  
by spend. Men, who the genera-  
have been encouraged to guard  
masculinity against such frillery  
sts, would mostly not dream of  
ng another chap's clothes, let  
comparing notes.

re still, clothes buying is an area  
than usually sensitive to the  
dual sense of priorities. The  
clerk who is married, mortgaged  
un by a car, for example, will not  
rd "anything like the outlay of  
be-travelling bed-sitting bachelor  
clerk who reckons the latest  
un will help him pull the birds.

the other hand, I was talking  
ty to a telly-man who must be  
g a pretty fair whack by any-  
standards and he was complaining  
badly about the price of off-the-peg-  
s in the trendy section of one of  
nore renowned outfits: with suits  
d the £35-£45 mark he had taken  
stom to a smaller boutique chain  
was looking rather good on it.

that case is just a symptom of  
change in the whole industry.  
ing back to the prices of ten  
ago, two things seem to me  
ent. One is that a man in his  
on even then would not have paid  
much less than £30 for a suit;  
ther, that he would not have been  
g off the peg. The reason he can-  
e to pay £35 now is that he has  
tion: ready-to-wear is better than  
s and the mechanics of the indus-  
ave combined to produce some-  
ooking clothes at prices relatively  
than ever before. Not just  
on, but the price advantages of  
on, have come to men's clothes.

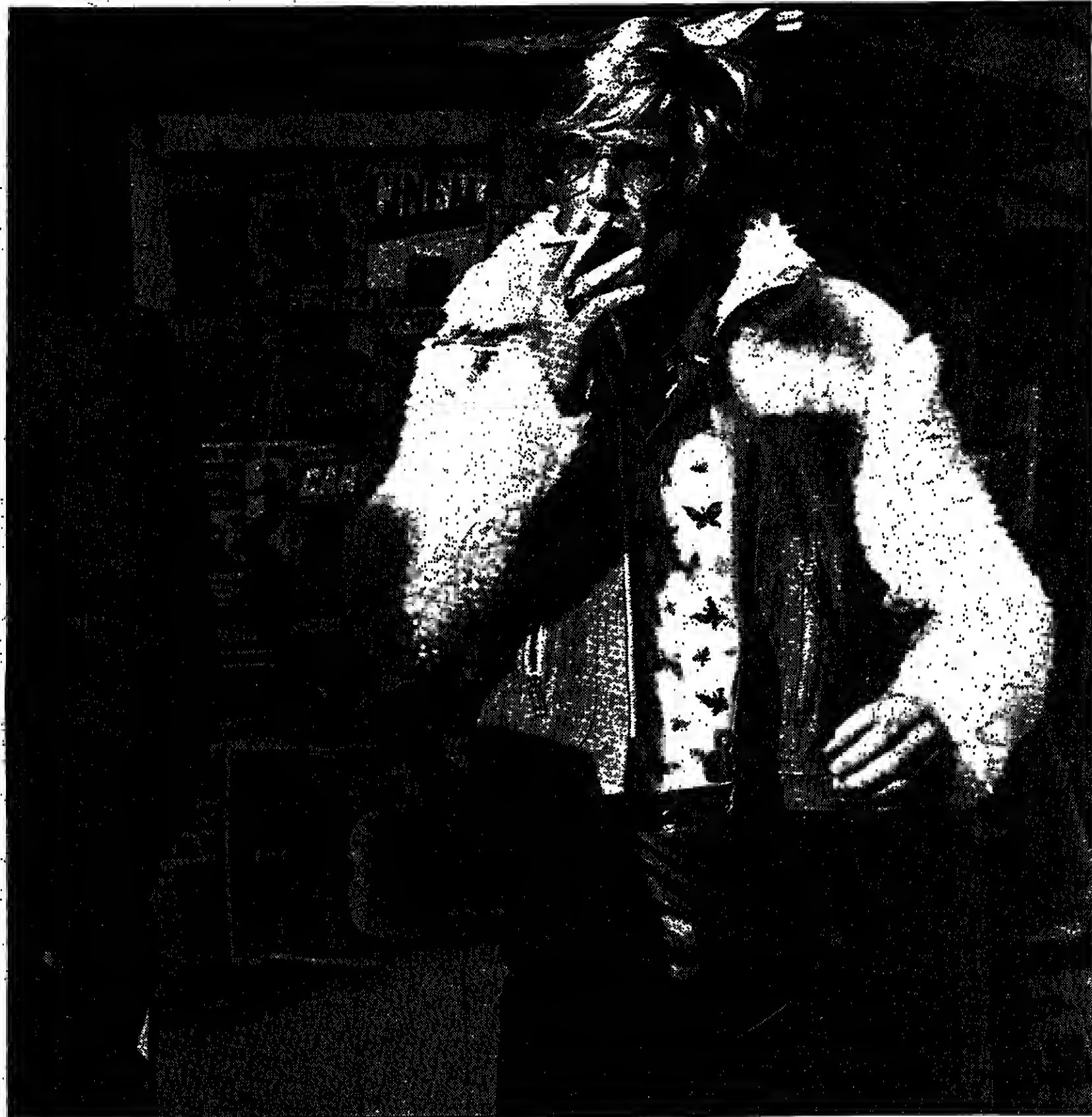
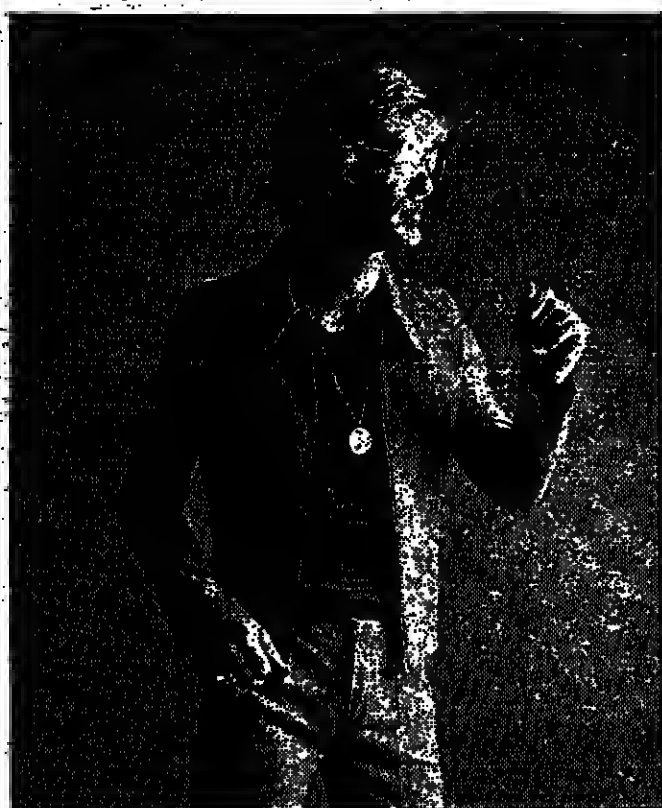
an so, there are a couple of limita-  
that make it difficult to advise  
e—bank clerk, telly man, or com-  
director. The main one is that  
(say) price tag means one thing  
u expect a suit to last ten years,  
another if you are prepared to  
it out after a couple, and some-  
else if it is destined for the  
in at the next flicker of a trend.

id then there is the social thing.  
u happen to be working in one  
ose hierarchical and conservative  
of activity in which dark suits  
traditional quality are de rigueur,  
is no point in denying that the  
archical differences will also be  
le in the range from your twenty-  
value-for-money, bespoke charcoal  
the High Street chain, or the  
ready-to-wear from the more select  
ps, to the chairman's £70 cosmetic  
ery from Savile Row.

on the other hand, you can turn  
something like the Angelo Letrico  
from C & A on this page, then  
spending power is going to be  
t harder to judge: the specialist  
the boringly compulsive fashion-  
wer) might be able to place it at  
right end of a scale from £20  
\$5 but few others could.

ut this sort of talk is coming  
gerously close to reinforcing the  
fashioned class attitudes towards  
y clothes from which we are now  
cifully being delivered. The time  
d even be coming when the bank  
k won't have to spend his hard-  
ed cash on a wan reproduction of  
boss's historic uniform. Suit your-  
es, brothers.

eanwhile, herewith a few ideas.



## Moss Bros give you the credit for being well dressed

—and make it easy  
for you to enjoy  
fine clothes with  
their Monthly  
Subscription Plan.



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Bedford St, Covent Garden,  
WC2E 8JB (near Leicester  
Square station), Lime Street,  
EC3 and Branches. Also  
Au Bon Marché in Paris

Suits from £34.50.  
Sizes up to 52  
or made-to-measure

## ADVERTISEMENT

## What the waistline watchers are waiting for

By Alan Tunbridge

Year by year, it gets more  
difficult to know how far a  
man can manfully go in  
quest of a more elegant  
appearance.

Nowadays, we habitually  
spend hard earned money  
on various requisites which,  
a few decades ago, we would  
have sneered at for even  
considering.

Going back a bit further,  
we find that the old Egyp-  
tians, Greeks and Romans  
had no such qualms about  
looking after themselves  
properly. The Emperor Nero  
was reputed to produce  
sweat smelling of violets  
(obviously reported by some  
harsharian historian who  
didn't understand about  
after shave) and the  
Pharaohs of ancient Egypt  
indulged freely in makeup  
and false beards.

With these examples in  
mind, I am not surprised to  
learn from America that one  
in four cosmetic surgery  
operations are now per-  
formed on the male of the  
species and that the vast  
slimming industry is steadily  
growing vaster because of  
the growing interest of men  
of substance.

So it was in the spirit of  
scientific research that I  
accepted the opportunity to  
try out one of the very latest  
devices in the waistline  
watchers' world.

I found myself lying com-  
fortably on a sort of divan  
in a stylish salon in Baker  
Street, W.1. Attached to my  
mid-portion by an ingenious  
elastic belt were a couple of  
rubber pads which were  
wired up to something that  
looked like a transistor  
radio.

Roger Burton of Slender-  
tone was explaining to me  
the principle of faradic-type  
Electrotherapy, otherwise  
known as effortless exercise.

I didn't hear much of it  
as I was too busy concen-  
trating on the strange sensa-  
tion around my stomach. As  
I turned up the dial on the  
Slendertone, a rhythmic  
pulsing from the pads  
started to flex and relax my  
muscles for me, making my  
stomach jump about all by

itself; a fascinating spec-  
tacle.

The sensation was some-  
thing like a very skilful  
massage, only more so.

Roger asked me how it  
felt and smiled encourag-  
ingly. He had good reason  
to smile. In the six years  
since the formation of  
Slendertone Limited, sales  
have jumped by 50% per  
year and it sells like hot  
cakes from Manchester to  
Melbourne.

For a product as revolu-  
tionary as the Slendertone,  
it's quite a record.

The principle of electronic  
muscle exercise involves  
some highly sophisticated  
technology which enables  
the battery-powered equip-  
ment to stimulate selected  
muscles in much the same  
way as do signals from the  
brain. It does this 40 times  
a minute and sessions should  
last from 35 to 40 minutes.

I hate to think of the  
equivalent in terms of pres-  
sures and knee bends.

The results are a dramatic  
reduction in girth measure-  
ment, together with the  
obvious benefits of having  
toned-up stomach muscles  
instead of the usual belly  
bulge.

And you don't have to  
move a muscle for it. Can  
it be true?

Roger showed me a stack  
of case histories and testi-  
monials to assure me that  
it was and told me that the  
Slendertone principle is  
currently in use in hospitals  
for exercising post-operative  
limbs back to health after  
long periods of idleness. It  
was also adopted by the  
doctors and trainers of the  
French Olympic team who  
won the Olympic Winter  
Games at Grenoble.

As my first session ended  
I noticed that my midriff  
did feel somewhat tighter  
and, oo the whole, Slender-  
toning had turned out to be  
rather a relaxing experience.

Nero would have loved it.  
Fellow waistline watchers  
can get all the details about  
the Slendertone portable  
model by writing to 12  
Baker Street, London, W.1,  
or telephoning 01-935 8393.

ABOVE: by Hide Grade, battlejacket in dusty denim blue or beige suede with fluffy fake fur, £30 at Harrods Way In, Knightsbridge. Leather trousers, piped round the hip and at knee, in chestnut, black or fine calf. Waist sizes 28-32, £19.95 at Take 6, all branches. Double knit cotton jersey shirt by Mr Harry in cream or black with a butterfly design. Sizes 14-17½ collar, approx. £5.35 at Cole, Oxford Street; Sylvesters, Edgware; Max, Birmingham; John Allan, Sutton Coldfield. Sunglasses by Polaroid.

TOP LEFT: by South Sea Bubble Ltd, brushed cotton suit in denim blue, navy, chocolate, maroon or olive, with white saddle stitched trousers. Jacket approx. £4. Trousers approx. £3.75. Sleeveless wool striped jumper approx. £2.50, at Take 6 and John Michael, all branches. Sunglasses by Polaroid.

TOP, SECOND FROM LEFT: by Hide Grade, canvas coat, zipped vent at back, sleeves and coat fully lined in Glenoit fur fabric; colours, lovett, natural, airforce blue with self colour leather strips, approx. £34 at Take 6 shops and Harrods Way In, Knightsbridge. Polo neck jumper £2.25 at C & A, all branches.

TOP, SECOND-FROM RIGHT: designed by Angelo Letrico, worsted suit, slightly fitted long jacket, pockets at hip, turn-up trousers, aubergine only. Sizes 36-44, £22.50. Polo neck jumper in camel, blue, natural, ruby or purple, sizes 36-42, £2.25. Both at all branches of C & A.

TOP RIGHT: plaid "Bill Haley" car coat in brown and orange wool, sizes 36-42, £12.75 at Take 6, all branches and Take 6 departments at Brent and Collins shops (mail order from 362 Oxford Street, allow 50p postage and packing). Beige polo neck jumper £2.25 at C & A, all branches.

Church's

Your feet do a lot for you. Say 'Thank you.'

HEATHROW. In Black Calf or Dark Brown Calf, Bookbinder Finish. Price £14.00. Church's shoes are available from Babers of Oxford Street, Austin Reed Ltd. and all branches of A. Jones & Sons, Ltd. Also from other shoe shops throughout the U.K. Write for your copy of Church's catalogue, post free from Church & Co. Ltd., St. James, Northampton.

ECONOMY BOOKS



## Free votes are worth more

The Government's decision to allow Conservatives a free vote on Europe is both welcome and unexpected. It may be partly tactical—to put pressure on Labour also to ease its whipping. But it is a splendid gesture in its own right. It plainly puts the Government's whole future at risk, but no less plainly it leaves individual members of Parliament more nearly free to express an unfettered view. Perhaps on the Conservatives' side in the end it will not make much difference to the number who abstain or go against the Government's advice. To be relieved of the whips could, through removing a resented restraint, bring one or two waverers back into the Government lobby. But it is, above all, a thoroughly healthy and welcome restoration to MPs of their right to decide for themselves on what the Prime Minister justly terms a "uniquely important issue."

For Labour, the Government's decision must redouble the reason for allowing a free vote on the Opposition side, too. For Labour now to refuse a free vote will be both disreputable and ineffectual. No doubt the point will be well taken in the Shadow Cabinet and parliamentary party. If Labour were to insist on keeping the whips on, many people in the country would conclude that the motive was unconnected with the decision on Europe. It would be seen, instead, as an opportunist attempt to get the Conservative Government out. That again could be counterproductive, inflicting further injury to Labour's reputation for statesmanship and fair dealing. It would probably be ineffective, too, in that the convinced pro-market Labour members are already determined to vote for accepting entry. To keep the whips on and still lose would be a double defeat.

Mr Heath's decision moves a significant step closer to redeeming his pledge to take account of public opinion. That opinion will still be

expressed only through Parliament. The national decision will rest on the individual decisions of MPs who will have to weigh both their knowledge of what their constituents want and their own personal judgment of what will be best for Britain. This remains an indirect expression of public opinion, even if constitutionally the most precise that this country now can offer. It helps, nevertheless, to relieve one prevalent anxiety. The country has seemed on the verge of taking a great decision by squalid means. Although there are long practical precedents for three-line whips on major issues, the result was bound to aggravate the feeling that entering Europe had become a reluctant enterprise. Beyond doubt, public opinion is perplexed. It would not have been comforted at seeing MPs dragged into smothering their consciences. Some relief, therefore, comes from seeing that on one side of the House—and, we must hope, on both—the vote will be free.

What of the votes that will follow after October 28? Already Mr Wilson has threatened Parliament with a long, hard winter. Whatever individual Labour MPs may do on October 28, Mr Wilson has said emphatically that they will be expected to join in the fight against all the consequential legislation. "Every bill, every clause, and every order" is to be resisted by every possible means, and "each member" in Labour's ranks is expected to give his support. Is this sound or sensible? When the Government is ready to risk its whole future, Labour ought to think twice over its approach. The decision of principle will be taken on October 28. If it is against entry, the Government will have to resign. If it is in favour, by what logic are MPs to be expected to oppose every line of later legislation? Mr Heath has done something to restore respect for honesty in politics. It would be the more welcome if Mr Wilson were to act in the same spirit.

## No war over Bangla Desh

Fresh warfare between India and Pakistan is no longer unthinkable, or even particularly unlikely. New Delhi and Islamabad, after all, finished their last round only six years ago. Neither side, then or since, really admitted defeat. And now despairing cynics in both capitals see conflict as their sole recourse. Indian hawks, losing hope that Yahya will take his nine million refugees back or that the world will care enough to make him, think bloodshed their best bet: a short, sharp paratroop action against East Bengal, designed to send the Punjabis packing and let Bangla Desh rise again. Pakistani hawks, chastened by their Bengali miasma, are happier to lose Dacca by force of arms: that way they lose no honour at home in the West, that way they may hang on to power. Rhetoric proliferates along the border. Incidents build into so-called campaigns. The slide towards chaos is all too slippery, all too fatally easy. It may yet be avoided. It cannot be lightly shrugged aside.

What, at this crucial stage, can India's friends tell her? Not that she is a war-monger; not that she shares the blame; not that her actions command anything but heartfelt admiration. Pakistan's leaders hear the full moral burden for events; this mess is their fault. It will never cease to be their fault. Yet there is beginning to be a sense in which Yahya deserves the ghost of a second chance.

The first wave of carnage inside East Pakistan now seems abated. Guerrilla resistance, though tiresome, has not grown unmanageable. Whatever the quibbling assertions, Dacca has a tame civilian governor and the glimmerings of a civilian regime.

## Style of an American raider

Ralph Nader's raid on London this week is limited to two and a half days, so even though it is timed to coincide with the Motor Show the British motor industry will probably survive. Mr Nader gave Japan five days, but their problems are bigger than ours. Given a month, Mr Nader indicated at a seminar yesterday, he would refute everything that he had just been told about our weights and measures legislation by Mr George Darling (who used to be a Minister at the Board of Trade where he was responsible for it). Fortunately perhaps, Mr Nader has many other claims on his time.

It is a pity that Mr Nader's crusading should have fallen of late into such a brash and bullying style. Consumer protection is a good and necessary cause. The campaign for greater attention to safety in the design of cars was overdue, and it would not have progressed as fast and as far as it did but for the dedicated passion of the "Unsafe at Any Speed" onslaught on American motor manufacturers. But some of Mr Nader's recent sallies have taken the form of naming his colours to a windmill and tilting at it come what may. So we have the unrelenting clamour for airbag crash protectors, though technical advice has been that they cannot be made in the numbers required to the standards that would preclude

There are by-elections to replace the deposed Awami Leaguers. There will, straight after Christmas, be a new National Assembly, a new constitution, a new national government. All of this within three or four months. Quite possibly, it may turn out sickening sham. Nurul Amin, a politician from the past trailing Pétainesque overtones, may be wheeled forth as front man. The elections may be deviously rigged. Yahya has no gift for picking stooges.

If the effort fails then even Pakistani Government officials who have suffered in silence thus far are prepared to quit, ready to roll up the concept of a united land and throw it away. Yahya himself cannot endure a further botched democracy. But in the meantime, however dubious observers may be, there is an argument for waiting and seeing. The prophesied famine within East Bengal has not yet materialised. Nor has Awami League revolution. The history of Bangla Desh is littered with political meteors burned out inside a year or two. Is Sheikh Mujib such a meteor, doomed to oblivion? Perhaps he is in prison; perhaps he would have been, in constitutional power. Perhaps Awami League roots are as tenuous as some critics fear. This does not excuse Yahya or his bloodthirsty generals or the dithering United Nations. It does not mean that Western aid should flow again, or any sanctions relax. But if the only alternative is war—uncontrollable and terrifying, whatever the calculators think—then Pakistan merits a few more weeks of a second chance, a check on India while election returns come in. Any chance is better than none.

premature inflation, in which case they would lead to catastrophes by the tens of thousands. Then we suddenly learn from Mr Nader that one of the world's most provenly successful cars, the Volkswagen Beetle, is one of the world's most dangerous. Point by point refutations of these charges are simply hushed aside.

Now that Mr Nader's disciples are planning to set up in business in Britain, it is important to remind them that the worst possible fate for a consumer protection drive is to disappear into its own credibility gap. Consumer protection has suffered a serious setback in Britain by the dissolution of the Consumer Council in a bout of particularly spiteful Tory spleen. But it will not be helpful to try to replace it by a crusade in which the prior assumptions are that every manufacturer is out to defraud the customer, that all advertising is corrupt and corrupting, and that government is bent on covering up every evasion of the law. The facts are otherwise. Manufacturers, by and large, are trying to produce the best possible product at a reasonably competitive price (even car manufacturers); advertising is useful; and it is sometimes more sensible to enforce the law in complicated areas such as standards control by persuasion rather than by punishment. Officially, it is encouraging to note, the policy of the British school of Nader raiders is to build up a reputation on a basis of solid, accurate research. That will be more arduous and more useful than Peyton-bunting, though possibly less fun.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: Magpies are ingenious and adaptable birds, but I watched one recently which was behaving in a way quite new to me. It was clinging like a woodpecker to the rough stucco of a house-front, with its long tail braced against the wall, and prodding with its beak under the eaves. I could not see what it was searching for, but possibly it was trying to rob a sparrow's nest. Whilst my wife was weeding with a hand-fork the other day, she turned up from the soil a two-inch-long insect which she did not recognise. It had a fat, dark, but not shiny body and was disproportionately broad at its head-end. It was not particularly active, although it soon disappeared. Unfortunately, but perhaps not unnaturally, she did not feel like picking it up to keep for me to see, but we tentatively identified it, from numerous book illustrations, as a mole-cricket. The creature at first suggested a crustacean and, in fact, the Danish name for the mole-cricket is "earth-lobster." This curious insect is, apparently, much more common in the South than in the North of England and so far as I can ascertain, has not been recorded in Cheshire. The "Check List of the Fauna of Lancashire and Cheshire," however, published in 1930, does record it from Lancashire, although without any details as to its status.

L. P. SAMUELS

A YEAR has passed since Pierre Trudeau invoked the War Measures Act to control the Front de libération du Québec, after the kidnapping of the British trade commissioner, James Cross, and the murder of the Québec Minister of Labour, Pierre Laporte.

In spite of heavy criticism for using the Act, with its wide powers of arrest and detention, no new law has been introduced that would handle a similar crisis in a softer manner. If Trudeau is faced with that situation again, he may have to use the same club, or back down in front of FLQ terrorism.

That time of decision may not be far off.

Although support for the FLQ has narrowed since last year's crisis, it has also hardened, and the revolutionaries seem much more confident. Young Quebecers no longer say "if" Québec separates; they say "when." In Ontario, "Les Anglais" are also taking the threat much more seriously.

The straw being grasped by some English Canadians is separatism. René Lévesque-style; which is to say separatism which isn't really separatist.

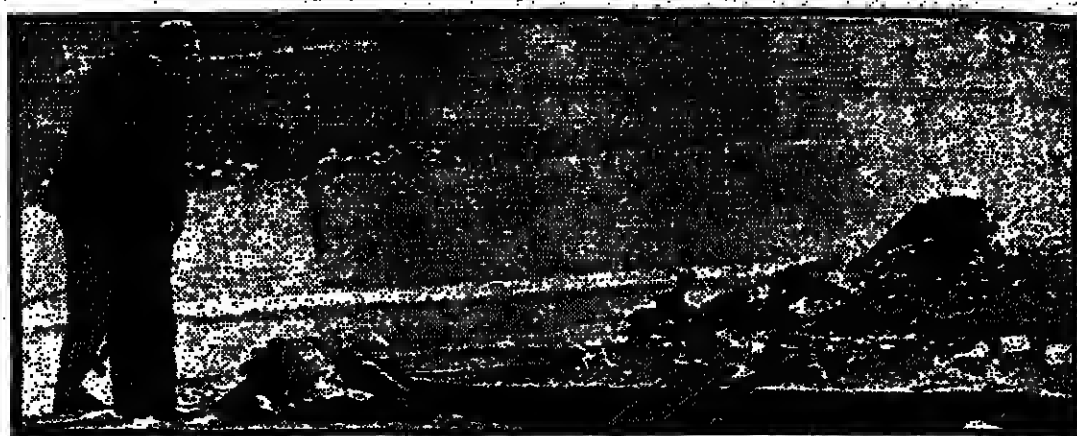
Lévesque is head of the Parti Québécois, and he hopes to be voted into power in Québec on the understanding that he would immediately set up an independent State. This new State would have no armed forces. It would set up friendly relations with countries like Canada, the US and Great Britain. All citizens would learn English as a second language.

The new Québec would keep the same monetary system as Canada, and maintain all the old economic ties. Only the sovereignty would be changed.

Lévesque also says, with a straight face, that his government would be tolerant of minorities, and he would like to see an English-speaking party in the new Québec which would be able to campaign for rejoining Canada, a campaign that he feels confident would get them nowhere.

A year ago Lévesque would not have got a serious audience in English Canada; even now his remarks are provocative, perhaps a little loony. But his answer is more palatable than civil war, and besides, he's charming, so obviously intelligent, that people feel compelled to listen.

The real problem is his attitude to the FLQ; he seems to ignore it. So that even if he did set up a separate Québec he would immediately face the FLQ problem himself, and since he plans to have no armed forces he would have to call on that neighbouring country



Sgt-Major Walter Leja lies in a Montreal Street—mained for life

## The Quebec time bomb

EARL GREEN in Ottawa on the separatists' new moves

Canada for help; and we would be right back where we started.

The FLQ wants more than a Québec that is separate in name only. It wants to be free of the clinging web of liberal-democracy. To the young revolutionaries in Québec, the enemy is not just English Canada, it is the giant corporations that have controlled and, in their view, exploited the Québécois.

Most of the companies that controlled Québec were originally based in Toronto, but through writers like Pierre Vallières the FLQ has come to see this not as a struggle between provinces, but between the oppressed and capitalist society.

Vallières is the brilliant young, 33-year-old author of "White Niggers of America" which he wrote in a New York prison while awaiting deportation to Canada on a murder charge in 1966. He was later convicted on a reduced manslaughter charge, arising out of the death of a secretary in a shoe factory bombed by the FLQ.

The bomb had been carried by a man who had been recruited by Vallières in 1963.

Vallières is now on the loose again. In 1969 a court of appeal had ordered a new trial for him, on the grounds that the judge and prosecutor had made improper remarks to the jury. An appeal judge, M. Turgeon, wrote: "It seems possible that the appellant was condemned for his subversive ideas and his seditious writings rather than his participation in the crime of which he is accused."

At a second trial Vallières was again convicted of manslaughter; but this time the sentence was 30 months in prison instead of life. He appealed again, and while he was out on bail for this appeal he disappeared.

The disturbing question

raised is: exactly what is Vallières doing with his time? Has he been in New York seeking help from the Black Panthers? This is a distinct possibility.

There has been a link between Québec separatists and US Negroes since before the Black Panthers became well known. An abortive plot to blow up the Statue of Liberty in 1965 involved four or five separatists and three members of the Black Liberation Front.

According to both police and the FLQ, there has been a strong sympathy between the two groups ever since, amounting to a mutual assistance pact. Now there are signs of a closer coalition.

On Tuesday, October 5, exactly a year after James Cross was kidnapped, police informants leaked information that a raid the night before had broken an FLQ cell in Montreal. Officially police were furious because they say they were on to a much bigger operation, which presumably is still in the works. But during that raid, one of the seven people arrested was an alleged Black Panther.

Another Negro has been high on Montreal police wanted list ever since a police constable was shot in the back after an East-end bank hold-up on September 10. It wasn't until three weeks later that this hold-up was linked to the FLQ.

So perhaps Vallières has been busy recruiting help from the US. A year ago, in an interview printed by the Montreal newspaper, "La Presse," Vallières said that he had the greatest admiration for the Black Panthers: "A group that acts, that confronts the police daily, and isn't afraid of prison."

From its birth in 1963, the FLQ has sought help outside Canada. One of its co-founders,

George Schoeters (with Gabriel Hudon and Raymond Villeneuve), went first to Algeria, and then to Cuba to observe revolutionary strategy, so he could bring a little expertise and ideology to the organisation.

From then until 1970 it was a steady burn-drum routine of bombings, robberies and raids—seven people killed, many injured, one bomb planted, on the average, every 10 days. Not exactly a reign of terror. Before last year's crisis, probably the biggest jolt for the English Canadians came when the FLQ planted bombs in 15 street corner post-boxes in Westmount, the English district of Montreal.

Five of them exploded before bomb experts rushed in to dismantle the rest. After the first two had been defused, the third blew up in the hands of Sgt-Major Walter Leja, maiming him for life. The pictures of that explosion were shown widely on television and in the papers. Many English Canadians felt for the first time that perhaps all was not right down there in Québec.

Most weren't aware that discontent had been sleeping in Québec for 200 years, ever since it came under British control. At that time there were only 60,000 French citizens in Canada. Now there are five million. French-Canadians in Québec, 80 per cent of the population.

A very small percentage of them are members of the Front de libération du Québec; but those few have a long history of oppression and exploitation, from which to draw their revolutionary fire.

It's impossible to tell if Québec will separate from the rest of Canada; or if there will be civil war. But no one in English Canada laughs at the idea any more. They don't even smile.

## Resignations from the Fine Art Panel TO THE EDITOR

Sir—Unable any longer to acquiesce in the direction which art education now seems to be taking, particularly divergencies from the original Coldstream recommendations which we were glad to assist in implementing, the signatories to this letter have resigned from the Fine Art Panel of the National Council for Diploma in Art and Design.

In doing so we wish to make clear our deep concern for the loss of art college autonomy and the departmental splintering resulting from the incorporation of colleges into polytechnics. We are equally concerned about the possible demise of art colleges outside the polytechnic because we feel strongly that independent art colleges make an irreplaceable contribution to the education of the artist and designer. The art life of the country, we are certain, will be seriously affected if the Department of Education and Science pursues its present policies.

The many expressions of our opinions on these and other matters, made in the past in fulfilment of our advisory role to NA Dip Ad, have met with little or no response.—Yours sincerely,

Robert Adams, Ralph Brown, Robert Clatworthy, Hubert Dalwood, M. G. Finn, Patrick George, Professor L. Gowing CBE, Patrick Herron, Tom Hudson, Malcolm Hughes, Jonah Jones, Morris Kestelman, Bryan Kneale, Paul de Mouchaux, Euan Uglow, Brian Wall, Frederick Brill, Professor Claude Rogers, CBE, Professor Kenneth Rowntree.

● More letters on the art school row—page 8

## Danger for 'undeserving' tenants

Sir—The eviction of three families from their council houses in Whitley which you reported (October 15) should not pass without comment because it raises again the issue of the lack of security of tenure of council tenants.

In correspondence with the Child Poverty Action Group, the Secretary of State for the Environment has defended this situation on the grounds that eviction procedures are usually invoked by local authorities for reasons of rent arrears, and that local authorities are a different animal from private landlords, and are in any case answerable to their electorate.

Mr Walker's case is hard to sustain for a number of reasons. Considerable doubt must be cast on the assumption that rent arrears are the usual reason for eviction procedures, not only by the Whitley cases, but by others that have come to my attention in recent months. York Corporation, for example, has a recently threatened its tenants with eviction if they cannot show good reason why their gardens are not kept tidy.

Moreover, at a time when the Secretary of State is putting forward major housing reform which will leave virtually no policy discretion to local housing authorities it seems rather ridiculous of him to defend the refusal to extend security of tenure to council tenants on the grounds that a local housing authority is answerable to its electorate.

In this connection your readers may wish to know that Mr Walker has assured the York CPAG that the proposal in paragraph 25 of "Fair Deal for Housing" to terminate the

application of the Small Tenants' Recovery Act 1838, does not mean any more security of tenure for the council tenant, but merely that the county court rather than the magistrate's court will have jurisdiction. It means at most no more than that proceedings will be a little longer drawn out.

May I suggest that a most dangerous situation is in creation, which is tantamount to a modern version of disenfranchisement of those on poor relief. The low-income groups who will remain in local authority hous-

ing, while having their rents fixed like other unfurnished tenants, will have neither access to appeal against the fair rent, nor the rent officer or the rent assessment committee, nor any security of tenure; and the local authority will have in its hand a weapon with which to put into effect the Government's desire to force some council tenants to vacate their tenancies.

Roy Haddon,  
University of York,  
Department of Social  
Administration and Social  
Work.



## The day you wash your hands of your old boiler.

If your old central heating system isn't what it used to be, you'll have plenty to look forward to on your Independence Day.

The day you first switch on the warmth of your Shell-Mex and B.P. automatic central heating. The first day you truly gain the freedom of your home. With warmth in every room without being chained to your boiler.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel. \_\_\_\_\_  
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The day you gain the freedom of your home. 2009

**Samuel Pepys\***  
has inspired  
many a  
literary gent

\* Regd. Trade Mark for  
Superb Sherry only at

**Sam's  
Chop House**

Beck Pool Fold, Manchester,





## iddle y law

STA ROBERTS,  
Monday

has not one but two symbols of financial... The first is gold, which has been regarded... and universally as... per excellence. The... is M. Antoine Finay.

1982, when France was... of galloping inflation... Finay, against all... of the Council and... of Finance. There... a miracle, even... a short-term one... rise in prices was not... checked, but was... Three months after... into office the cost-of... index had dropped... points.

ring his term of office M... launched a loan to... in his name gave an added... of solidity and... rity. The "rente Finay" only 3 per cent, but it... backed by gold, it was... not from estate duty... tically, it was not long... a society acutely sensi... to the rights of succe... sion, that here was an... ible defence against the... of death duties.

ie procedure was simple... immediately after, or in... e instances, immediately... the decease of an individual who had a large... ne, his heritors would... nge his lucrative holdi... in land or property for... modest but invaluable... e Finay.

mediately after the... to had been settled, they... id change them back. It... been estimated that, of... fortunes which are... ed down in France, more... a one third escaped the... ment of death duties in... entirely legal fashion.

recently M. Edgar Faure... self a one-time Finance... ister, suggested that in... long run it would be... per to repay the loan... brought a prompt reply... a M. Finay, who at the... of 80, is as alert and... ous as ever. According... it would not be... rious" to repay the loan... use to do so would mean... ing another loan of 8.70... usard million francs... ch, at an interest rate... rible, that of the... y, would land the State... an annual outlay of 900... ilion francs against the... sent 175 million (and the... er figure, of course, does... include the estimated loss... the Exchequer).

Worse was to follow. Last... the Finance Committee... sed by 19 votes to four... six abstentions, an... ment proposed by a... R. deputy, M. Jacques... rette, which would allow... mption from death duties... y on "Finays" which had... n held for a minimum of... y years.

Immediately, even though... amendment had to go... fore the National... ssembly, the value of the... te Finay plummeted by... most 10 per cent on the... nse, where it constitutes... re than 13 per cent of the... Since last night the Min... of Economy and Finance... Valéry Giscard d'Estaing... ed a statement: "In the... me of the Government,"... icated to shore up the tot... ing uncertainties of finan... es and debts apparent. He... ould be said, oppose any... ment which, "conary... to a tradition which has... en constant in France, puts... question the legal regula... ns applicable to a public... n and compromise the... it of the State."

There seems every prospect... of the equally constant... tion of adding the tax... thories while remaining... ithin the law will be... rieved.

THE Czechs knew of the... arms shipment... from Prague, bound for the IRA, which the Dutch police seized at Schiphol Airport in Amsterdam on Saturday. And they were ready, like sound businessmen, to see the deal through to the final point of delivery.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas Home, told the Commons yesterday that our Ambassador in Prague was in touch with the Czech Foreign Ministry seeking answers to the obvious questions.

What he did not reveal was that among the Czechoslovaks in Belfast at the weekend there was a representative of Omnipol, the versatile Czech Foreign trade agency in Prague, which made the contract with the

MICHAEL LAKE reports on the IRA deal with Czechoslovakia

## Touch of the blarney in Prague

IRA's agents. He flew across at the weekend by BEA.

The arms bargain was, for Czechoslovakia, a combination of business opportunity and orthodox national policy. The Czechs have never been very particular where they sold their arms, although most of them go to Warsaw Pact countries. The Czechs even supplied the Israelis with most of their arms as they struggled to establish their new state, but then, of course, the Israelis were fighting the British.

Czechoslovakia has been a manufacturer and exporter of small arms since the end of the war. Before the war, the

same factory at Brno which supplied the contraband cargo rounded at Amsterdam, and the Royal Small Arms factory at Enfield, combined to develop the Bren gun. The name Bren comes from the first two letters of Brno and Enfield.

Now the Czechs make Migs, for Warsaw Pact air forces, and artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles, pistols and ammunition. They also make sporting guns and some are on sale, courtesy of Omnipol of Prague, in this country. The arms do not make up a very important item on Czechoslovakia's trade figures, but they are specialists in equipment for which the

Czechs have a fine professional reputation. The trouble is that the Czechs need customers.

This does not mean that they are pushing the cause of revolution in Ireland, even at the behest of the Russians. But given the limitations on their normal sales outside the Soviet block and the Arab world, it does mean that they will grasp any opportunity which is not forbidden for political reasons.

The latest opportunity was quite a long time being grasped, since Interpol have been tracking IRA agents around arms dealers in Hamburg, Brussels, Geneva and

Vienna for 18 months. The IRA cannot get their arms through normal channels. In the end, obviously, the IRA and the Czechs found each other. The Czechs have had trade representatives in Dublin for 10 years, but the business was probably done on the Continent. The business opportunity coincided perfectly with the national policy of exploiting problems in Western countries so as to divide and embarrass the Atlantic Alliance and individual countries.

No Czech arms have hitherto been discovered on any dead gunner in Northern Ireland. But if this or future shipments made their destina-

tion, the Czechs would explain things away by saying their business was done through agents and they had no idea where the arms were going. The difficulty in explaining this away in the case of the shipment for the IRA is that the flight which was seized came direct from Prague. Even so, it is possible that this is another instance of bureaucratic competition in Czechoslovakia between hard-nosed traditionalists flogging guns to the Irish revolutionaries because it is the right thing to do, and those responsible for relations with foreign governments who are, like all the Communists in Europe, seeking to take part

in the game of détente now in progress. Certain Czechs are embarrassed by this latest business; they not only argue that they could not have known where the arms were going but that they have little to gain from exploiting the situation in Ireland—that the anarchistic methods of the IRA gunmen do not accord with Kremlin ideology or even Maoism, for that matter.

The reason why the Czechs are particularly embarrassed at this time, however, is because their Foreign Minister, Mr Jan Marko, is due to pay an official visit to London for talks with Sir Alec Douglas-Home next month.

## Ali-oops

HAROLD JACKSON  
AT THE LSE

MUHAMMAD ALI fished deep into his left trouser pocket. Slowly he counted out thirteen of "your £20 notes." "Prove one thing wrong I'm saying up here," he bellowed, "and they're yours." The sight of the capitalist ayatim in such crude manifestation brought a momentary hush to the Old Theatre at the London School of Economics.

The former world boxing champion had come in 35 minutes late, to a tumultuous welcome. But, as he started to develop his theories of racial separation for the United States, the radical voices started to be lifted. Muhammad Ali looked pained. "You thought you liked me until I start telling the truth," he said mildly, and instantly won the majority back to his side.

Not many of the audience had come looking for a fight, however metaphysical. It all got so bland that at one point the follower of Elijah Muhammad pleaded for something gristlier—"I need some opposition." But it's not only his footwork in the ring that is fast and few seemed inclined to tangle with him. However, he didn't seem to have won many converts at the end, either to Islam (he had been invited by the school's Islamic society and the session opened with a long chanted prayer in Arabic from the chairman) or to his concept of the New America.

The races, he thought, should be separated with the blacks getting six or seven

States and running their own show. And they should stick to their own kind: integration meant things like inter-marriage and "every intelligent man wants his son to look like himself." That brought a howl. "Rubbish!" shouted one very intense-looking young lady.

"It's the truth I'm saying," bawled the champ. "The bluebird wants to be with the eagle, the elephant with the elephant, and the buzzard with the buzzard. I'm one of the best athletes who ever lived and I don't want that to be thrown away. I love myself."

The cream of the radicals, all one thousand of them, evidently shared his opinion. It all seemed a generous away from the fury aroused by the mildly establishment views of Professor Trevor-Roper just three years back. Or perhaps the students were just acknowledging a brilliant performer. "I'll need some questions," they were told, "raise your hands and I'll point you out. If I can't answer any I'll just duck them."

He pointed a mammoth paw towards the front row. "Why did you stay on the ropes taking so much punishment in the Frazier fight?" The eyebrows lifted. The right hand groped through the air, the even white teeth crept into a grin. "Next question," said the greatest athlete in the world. You don't get trapped against the ropes twice.



## A priest in wolf's clothing

PETER JENKINS

A GOOD name to drop by the end of this week is going to be Ivan Illich, Catholic priest turned revolutionary, advocate of the abolition of schools and much else too. Dr Illich comes to London for the publication of his new book and as star participant at the sixth annual conference of the Teilhard de Chardin Centre for the Future of Man. His fame or notoriety on the other side of the Atlantic entitle him to the full treatment over here at a press conference, been profiled in the newspapers and interviewed on the television (if they can seduce him) the English will have been made aware of a man—crank, prophet or, more likely, both—who has the power of intellect, personality, and life example to command serious attention as a subversive.

I had heard only vaguely of Illich when his arrival was eagerly anticipated at a conference of philosophers held in Cyprus last month. He flew in a day late from Mexico via Istanbul arriving at five o'clock in the morning. He didn't bother with bed. His first move was to recruit a teacher of modern Greek. The teacher let him down at the hotel and he turned instead to the hotel gardener for conversation.

By the end of the week he had mastered a Greek lexicon and was able to make a public speech in his new language. He already spoke English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Serbo-Croat, and a few more too I shouldn't wonder.

The man was obviously an extremist. His prejudices against motor transport led him to undertake the excursions organised for the conference on foot, starting out three or four hours before the remainder of the party at 5 a.m., compass in hand. For a man who walked 3,000 miles across South America, the length and breadth of Cyprus must have counted a short stroll. It was the same with swimming; while the others bathed, Illich put out to sea with powerful overarm, disappearing in the direction of Asia Minor.

He is a lean, tall man with a saintly face and a mad eye. He has a compelling gentle power, as the printed word does not convey his almost messianic intensity. He was born in Vienna in 1926, half Jewish, half Croatian, and educated around Europe first in the natural sciences and then in theology.

In 1951 he became a young priest in New York's Spanish Harlem and four years later, at 29, he was the youngest ever Monsignor in the

American Catholic hierarchy. He was vice-chancellor of the Catholic University of Puerto Rico until 1961, when he fell out with the Catholic authorities over birth control. Then came his South American wanderings and the establishment, first within the Church but later disowned by Rome, of his Centre for International Documentation in Cuernavaca in Mexico, set up originally to resist Pope John's South American crusade against Castro-communism.

This potted biography contains the story of his radicalisation. Among the Puerto Ricans of New York he first perceived how the institutions and programmes designed to help the coloured immigrant population of New York failed to do so—indeed, he concluded, were repressive, polarising and culturally extinguishing. In Puerto Rico itself he perceived that the same critique applied to the endeavours of the developed world to aid the underdeveloped world. Puerto Rico spends a higher proportion of its budget on education than any country in the Western hemisphere, desperately trying to catch up with American standards.

Illich must be the only vice-chancellor in the world to have used a graduation day speech to urge less educational spending and the

abolition of universal compulsory education.

From South America he broadened and deepened his attack, increasingly using the school (and, by now, the institutionalised Church) as analogies for challenging the basic institutions of the over-producing and over-consuming industrial state. Today he is the passionate enemy of just about everything which, to most people, represents "progress."

Illich's ideas will infuriate and perplex most people, particularly his fundamental onslaught against the most cherished and revered institution of modern progress, the free compulsory educational system. In the Foreword to "Celebration of Awareness" (published by Calder Boyars at £2.25 who also publish his "Deschooling Society" at £1.95 later this week) Illich announces his purpose in all his writings is "to question the nature of some certainty." And in arguing that poverty is the result of poverty programmes and underdevelopment the result of development aid he sees hope in "learning to laugh at accepted solutions in order to change the demands which make them necessary." Dr Illich more safely as a satirist. Except that satire is the most powerful subverter of all.



## Consumed with dismay

ELIZABETH DUNN  
WITH RALPH NADER

HALF an hour before he was due to speak yesterday, Ralph Nader, arguably the world's best informed consumer, was in his hotel discussing his forthcoming seminar appearance, being interviewed by the BBC and trying to fit in 15 minutes of meditation.

Whether or not he meditated was not revealed, but he went on to speak to over 100 assorted business and PR men (who paid £30 a head) about the strategy and tactics of the consumer revolution. There were, Nader said, four rudimentary points. The first was the need for information about consumer goods—information often classified as "trade secrets" or sometimes just as secret, "product service information." Information every consumer should try to obtain though he admitted that the obtaining was made deliberately difficult.

Then, he said, there were the "judicial remedies," and thought we ought to know that the Class Action Bill was going through in America to permit any one consumer to sue a large company on

behalf of anyone else who had the same grievance against the same company.

There was also this business of restructuring corporations. Take, for instance, the state of Delaware, which made 15 per cent of its state revenues out of granting company charters. "General Motors could buy the state of Delaware and not feel it," said Nader. "That is if Dupont would sell." Not that the consumer in the street could do much about that, but it seemed a point to bear in mind throughout liberation struggles.

But perhaps the most important tactic for the lay consumer was the technique of the whistle blow. Nader is, now, a professional whistle blower as he is a professional consumer. In this he sees his role as exemplary. He tells the story of a quality control inspector at Chevrolet who, month after month, reported a design fault to his superiors and was persistently ignored. Finally, the inspectors gathered up his records and took them to Washington; and, as a result, one and a quarter million Chevrolets were recalled for alteration. "It is always said," he said,

"that if you don't like it, quit. When that happens we are all children of Nuremberg."

The whistle blow technique fell with a slightly squeaky thud on the managerial ears assembled yesterday at the Cafe Royal. "Wasn't that somewhat reminiscent of totalitarian regimes where children were asked to inform on their parents?" asked a representative of Smith and Nephew. Nader explained that it wasn't. "No company is like a parent," but his reception was all the way through, rather like that of the man in the Moss Bros advertisements who went to the opera in a check suit. Here he was, this brash young man, coming over here and telling us how we should consume.

True, his knowledge of English consumer protection law—such as it is—was limited. In answer to George Darlings' painstaking explanation of the work of the weights and measures inspectors, he said: "Give me a month and I'll overwhelmingly refute all you have said," which seems a little doubtful. But it all got too complacent when the

Independent Television Companies Association and the Advertising Association men got up to tell the seminar what a gentlemanly sort of agreement they had worked out with advertisers.

Nader's line is pretty clear: he more or less starts from a point where all the forces of production are conspiring one with another against the consumers so that we have more pollution and lower standards of health and safety. His object is to reveal that, which means usually a conspiracy of consumers. As if we were not over-civilised enough, Nader is pursuing a philosophy which in the end is likely to civilise us out of existence. He is the product of what must be the most materialistic society in the world; his concern is with improving the quality of materialism. Yet what makes his philosophy ring a little hollow is his personal asceticism: his life in a two-roomed apartment with a communal telephone. It's as if the information acquired on his crusade had left him despairing of the consumer society. So why be at such pains to put it right?

## How to make your £5 gift worth £60,000

Just as an early warning system is vital to national security, so is Early Diagnosis vital to spastic babies. Symptoms of spasticity often disappear soon after birth. When they re-emerge, valuable time has been lost. Remedial treatment during those vital lost months could have enabled the child to attend a normal school and, later, to follow normal employment. Without early treatment, that same child may have to spend all its life in

Institutions or Homes, at a cost to the community of £60,000 or more. Early Diagnosis is vital. It must be made available to every baby born in Britain. £5 from you now will help towards establishing proper facilities for Early Diagnosis. As a result, thousands of children will have a chance of being saved from life in a wheelchair or an Institution, and helped to lead normal family lives. Please send your cheque to-day.



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## MISCELLANY

### Door stop

IS FOR ideology, "Close the Coalhouse Door," the peardie pitman's singing song, is to be broadcast any time now by the East German State Radio. Alex Glasgow, who wrote it, has just received the German translation. All has been faithfully rendered, except for one song, which is "ABC of Socialism."

No trouble about "A is for Alienation," still less about "B is for Bosses and Bards" or "C is for Capitalism." But S and T have come in for a little delicate re-writing. In Glasgow's original they read: "S is for Sad Stalinism," and "T is for Trotsky the hero, who had to take all of the blame."

Which is not quite how the history of socialism in the twentieth century looks to Walter Ulbricht, or his successors. In the East German version, the lines now read: "S is for Socialism, which will soon be achieved; T is for Theory of Class Struggle, which will help it along the way." Or else.

### Heads down

PARLIAMENT is back, but the deluge and hummers that troubled MPs dropping in during the hols to check their post or debate Ulster have not ceased—and look like

continuing for most of the next momentous session.

New offices are being built for members over the tops of sundry present offices, and new steel joists are being knocked in to bear the weight. All of which is making life hard for those nameless men who depend on the significant whisper from Ministers and their Shadows (apply to Miscellany for courses in lip-reading).

Work has finished on the parapet of the members' terrace, which is now two feet higher. But the floor has been left where it was, which means that no one shorter than Spencer Le Merchant, the towering Tory MP for High Peak, can either be seen or see over it. Perhaps it wasn't just the Thames floods they were worried about.

### Pablo pomp

THE ART of diplomacy: the French Government is to mark Pablo Picasso's ninety-ninth birthday on Thursday by throwing open a 10-day free exhibition of his work at the Louvre. President Pompidou will "pay homage" in a public address, and praise for the Spanish expatriate is expected to be fulsome.

The Spanish Embassy said yesterday that it had official confirmation in Spain. Picasso was invited to return to his homeland by Franco two years ago. Did the invitation still stand? "Any Spaniard



living abroad is welcome to return home whenever he likes."

Picasso may reflect that the general has 10 years to organise a really super beano for his hundredth.

### Under the skin

ROBERT RHODES JAMES, political academic, editor of the "Chips" Channon diaries and contributor to "The Suez War," reckons it takes about ten years for his truth to come out. But still, apart from David Butler's hardly perennial election diving, his "Ambition and Realities," just delivered to Weidenfeld, will be the first attempt by an outsider to peel the political onion of the Wilson years.

His Wilson, recollected after all of 16 months in tranquillity, has mellowed into almost the reverse of the abrasive, tough-talk image. "He is a remarkably unconfident man," says Rhodes James, director of the Institute for the Study of International Organisation at Sussex University. "His cockiness is absolute facade. Deep down he is very insecure. This basic insecurity makes him very suspicious of others." Harold is, at heart, "a nice, kind and good man."

So far, so credible. But in the book Wilson's in-depth portrait keeps company with similar treatments of Heath and Powell, because, the author says, they are such similar men. They are all apparently ruthless, in essence classless, have worked their way up through the parliamentary maze (in particular), and have no strong geographical links. They are a new breed of politician. Another thing—"They loathe each other."

### Prime time

AN EXQUISITE crisis of conscience for the commercial television companies. Should they let their advertising time be used to plug the BBC? The Beeb will be very grateful for all the plugs she may get when her monumental 13-part history of the British Empire is radiated in January. So costly is the enterprise that Time-Life is

co-producing and co-financing both the series and its own, equally monumental, 98-issue part work on the Empire to be launched with the BBC series in January.

Time-Life, it is widely known, does not have to wait coyly for plugs. It can buy advertising time on ITV. Which it is doing. The result being that ITV viewers will be invited to buy a part work widely known to be associated with a monumental BBC series, which no doubt deserves all the plugs it may get.

The deal was a compromise. The ITA censors of television ads for such products as the Bible (part work), and "News of the World" (allegations of BBC corruption) decided that an advertising principle was at stake. No guidance there. So the television companies and Time-Life's admen had to put their heads together and decide just what to do about an offer to buy two 45-second and two 15-second spots, worth anything up to £25,000 at peak viewing time.

After much contemplation, the companies agreed to accept the advertising revenue on the understanding that on Tuesday's, the BBC's Empire day, the ads would not be shown before the start of the programme at about 9 p.m. Thus ensuring that the monumentally inclined will not be tempted to switch channels, and that the British Empire (25p weekly) may set its bounds ever wider.



# From Raj to ruins

BY GEOFFREY MOORHOUSE  
PICTURES BY MARK EDWARDS

'CALCUTTA,' by Geoffrey Moorhouse will be published on Thursday by Weidenfeld and Nicolson at £4.50

EVEN when Calcutta is at its most alarming and its most distasteful, it can warm you with some vivid expression of its humanity if you can shed your inhibitions, or at least move them aside for an instant, enough to take this in. The city is now decorated from one end to the other with the slogans and the symbols of what promises to be a brutal revolution if it breaks out properly, exhortations to action and representations of Mao Tse-tung are now splattered across half the walls standing between Banskhera in the North and Budge Budge in the South. Some of this is poetry. There are commonplace lines of prose by the hundred, parroted from the chapbooks of Peking, like "Make the seventies the decade of liberation" and "Political power grows out of a barrel of a gun."

But then, one day, you turn a corner in Ballygunge and find yourself face to face with "Awaken from your slumber, ye sons of Bengal, and give out a Leonine roar" alongside a most engaging stencilled portrait of Mao in delicate light blue wash, as carefully and fondly drawn as the work of the most dedicated pavement artist who is out to secure your appreciation as much as your money.

Or slip into National and Grindlay's Bank on Chowringhee, to change some of the money that has made this place what it has terribly become. Just round the corner in Park Street, a gang of men have been marching behind a red banner, shouting "Zindabad" for the long life of some cause or person, or "Biplab" for the revolution that will shorten many lives. Outside the bank a row of beggars squats and leans against the wall, not beseeching fiercely as so many beggars to Calcutta do, but each man and woman merely holding one arm out, gazing vacantly at the Maidan across the road, taking not the slightest notice of one another, petrified by the wasting inertia of their situation: for begging outside a bank is the emptiest beggary of all.

Inside, all is crisply air-conditioned security. Two or three men in khaki lounge or stroll watchfully with rifles at the sloopy trail. Peons queue listlessly at counters, awaiting the disbursement of their employers' funds, which suggests either shocking arrogance or a superb faith in human nature on someone's part, for these men are not very much better off than the beggars outside.

Visiting Europeans sit with glossy magazines in plastic leather easy chairs, nervously waiting for the time when they await the call of solvency. Local businessmen pad away to the glass doors and the street, pausing on the threshold to tuck briefcases even more firmly under their arms, for many hazards now await the rich man in this city when he leaves the protection of his stockades. Otherwise, the atmosphere of National and Grindlay's on Chowringhee is simply invested with all the calculated balance between service and self-interest that has put the bankers of London and the gnomes of Zurich so firmly in their place. It is equally depressing.

But it lightens wonderfully when you actually transact your modest business in travellers' cheques. For the clerk sits you in a cane chair by his side while he flicks through his variety of triplicated forms and tots up his columns of numbers with the same mannered absorption of his distant colleagues in Cornhill. He offers you a glass of water while you wait. He exchanges polite simplicities about the weather. He hands you a little brass disc which you must carry to the counter over there to recover your money. And when you ask him if you might please have your cash in so many ten-rupee notes, so many fivers and so many singles, he at once transforms National and Grindlay's into something bigger and better than an institution with his reply, "Ah, yes, yes," he says, scarcely looking up from his accounts, "if you'll just wait till I have finished this and then go over there with this, you shall have everything you need exactly in accordance with all your own sweet wishes."

Nowhere do you feel the oppressiveness of Calcutta more than at one of those interminable rallies on the Maidan organised by the Communist Party of India (Marxist). They generally start about bedtime, they rarely finish before nine o'clock, and some of the hours between can drag heavily when you do not understand Bengali. But they are masterly exhibitions of organisation. An entrance has been created along the Red Road by lashing tall saplings together into a fence with an open gateway, and a corduroy path has been laid from this to the platform fifty yards away, so that the leaders shall not get their feet damp. The platform is high, so that anyone on it will be visible at a great distance, and it is large enough to accommodate twenty or thirty if they sit as close together as good comrades should.

It is illuminated with spotlights, it flutters with red flags, and it has a

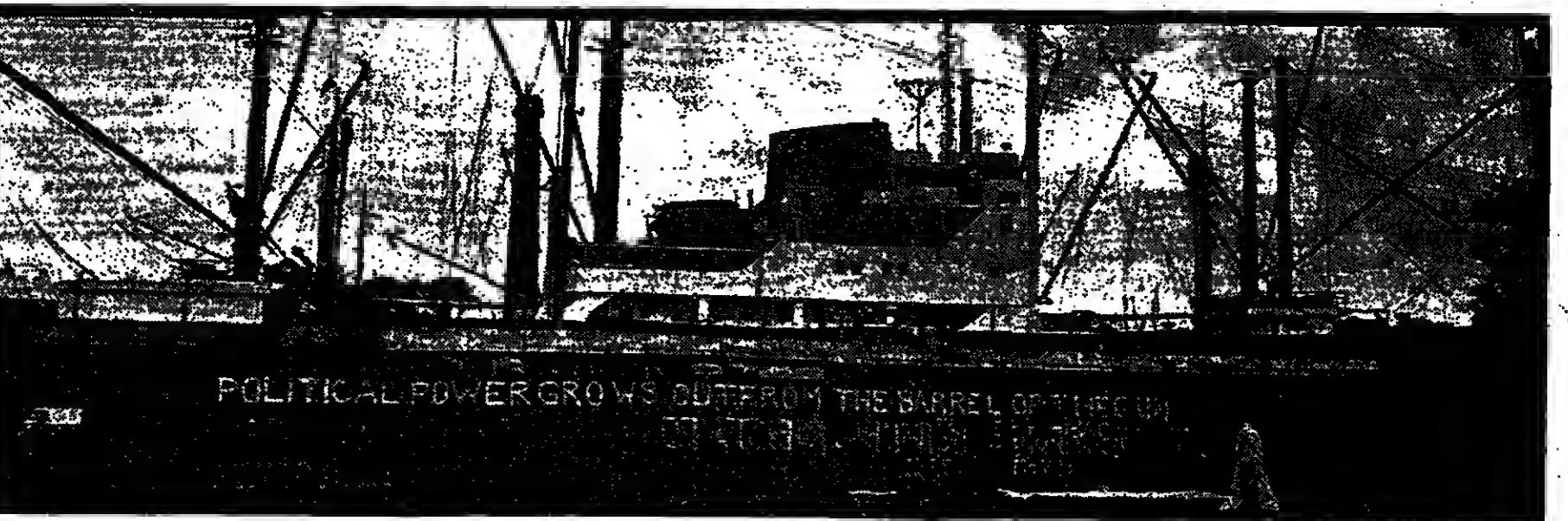
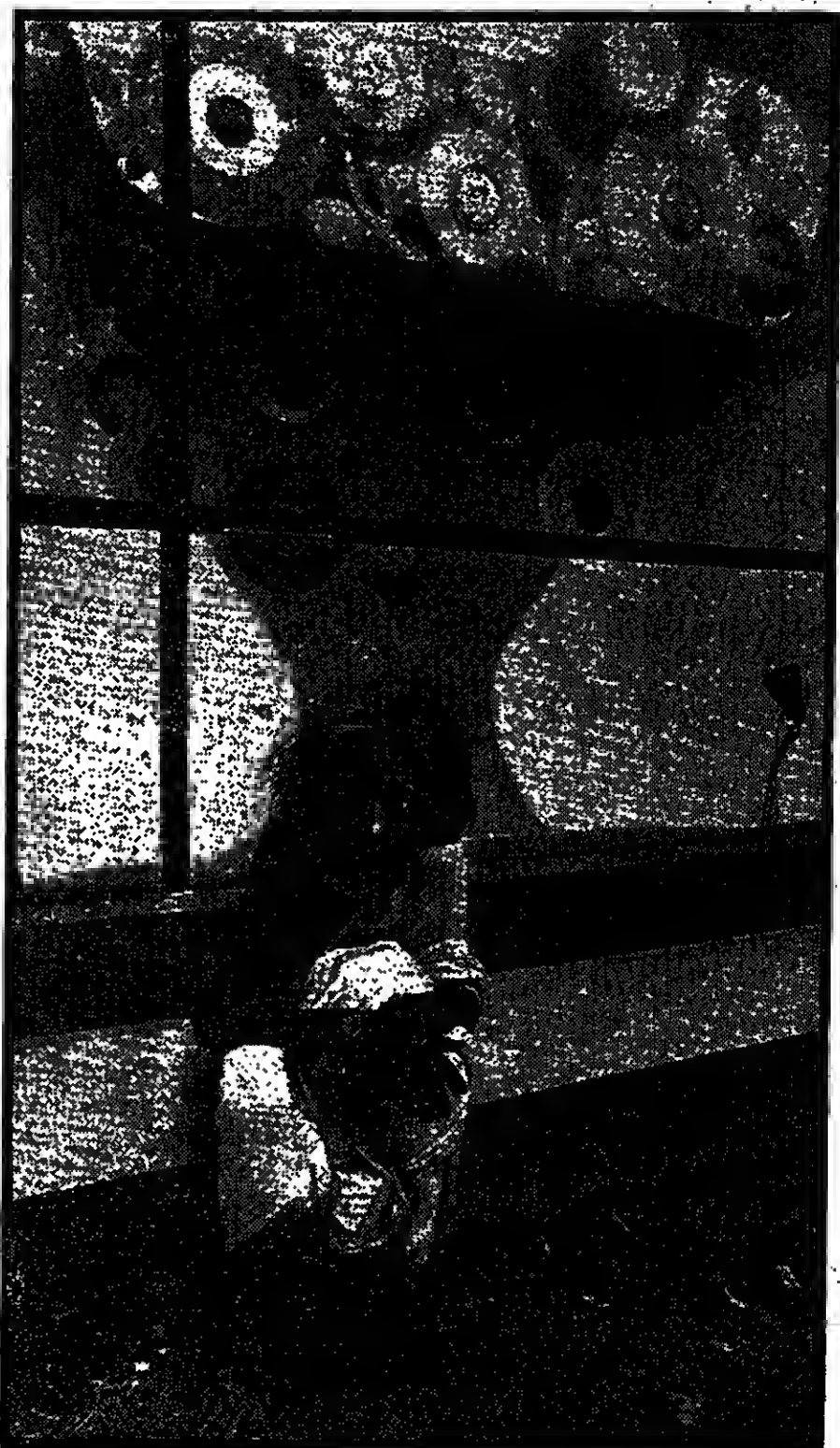
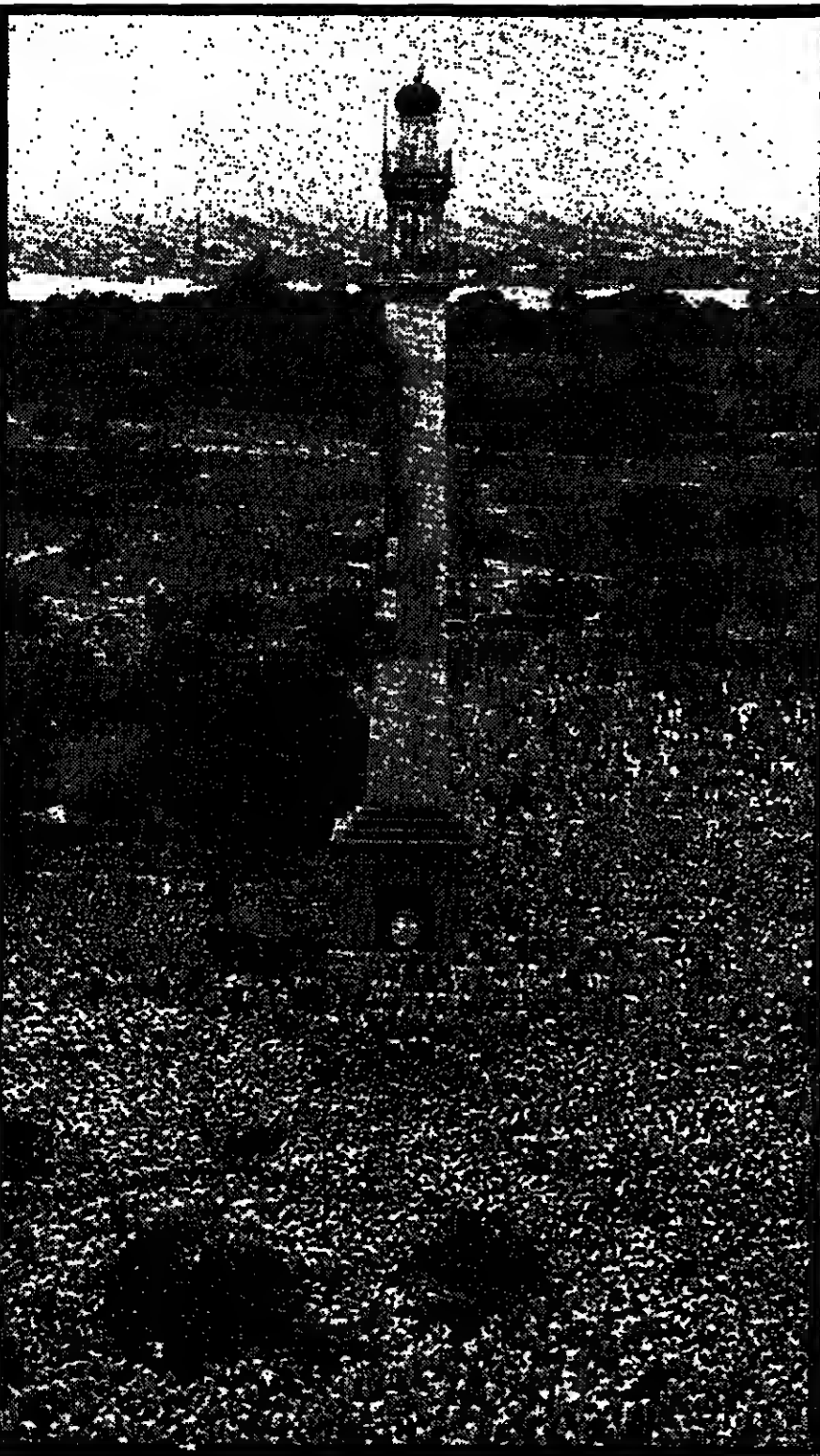


left: street scene near the centre of Calcutta

below left: Communist-Party of India (Marxist) rally on the Maidan

below right: refugee from East Pakistan on Chowringhee, Calcutta's Oxford Street

bottom: decoration by slogan



huge red hackcloth upon which Lenin is straining resolutely forward from a thicket of banners. Everything is perfectly under control. There is a posse of young party bloods guarding the gateway and two lines of them flanking the path to the platform. They are all exceedingly neat in khaki drill trousers, with white shirts and carefully rolled-up sleeves, with standard army webbing belts blanched in khaki green No. 3, and with the large red party roundel pinned on their chests—which makes them look a bit like a lot of very well-disciplined football supporters. Some of them wear boots, and many of them wear the kept, as fashionably introduced by Fidel Castro. They look alert, tough and extremely supple. Every one of them bears a wrist-watch.

These boys are nowhere near the bottom of Calcutta's pile. Not many people in the enormous crowd seem to be utterly poor either; at least, not the ones near the front. As they sit there upon the ground, row after attentive row of them, a brigade of

young women to the fore, they seem mostly to be the clerks and the educated workers of the city together with many, many students. But, distantly across the Maidan, people have climbed trees and others are packed standing on top of the Esplanade tram shelters, and goodness knows where they come in the scale of things. There must be a hundred thousand here altogether. The most distant ones have their own background in glaring red: a neon sign at the top of Chowringhee with its message of Life Insurance For Security.

The leaders come through the guard of honour to the platform, men in white dhotis with their heads held high and not a party badge between them. Jyoti Basu speaks first and to the terms of Western oratory his would be an impassioned speech, but with the passion kept finely under control. Privately he thinks that there will be several more unkind fronts here, broken by periods of President's rule, until one party comes out of an election with enough votes to rule alone; but he is

not saying this to his audience. He is telling them to beware of revisionism, that their enemies must beware if there is to be no bloodshed, that all who are not with them are against them. And his audience follows him closely but quietly, punctuating his hour at the loudspeaker with occasional surges of handclapping.

It is only when he has sat down, when Promode Dasgupta and Hare Krishna Konar are having their say, that you see why Bengalis think Basu at his worst in public speech. For theirs is the oratory that sends men delirious with dreams, that can set a rabble to a march of destruction. Basu has his rising moments and his dying falls, his left hand confidently on his hip while his right hand presents an indisputable point. But Dasgupta and Konar are magnetic.

They pace themselves as artfully as Billy Graham once did. They begin quietly, almost stealthily, and they will toss away a joke casually to play their people into humour. Gradually their pace quickens, their intonation rises,

the crowd's excitement mounting with it, until they shut everything off with a gesture. Silence. Then they start again, but not quite so far down the scale this time, and now they drive on until they are trembling with the passions of their speech, until their voices have risen to a new and more fervent pitch than ever before, until one hand is raised high with its fingers curved and outstretched as though it were about to bring a mighty chorus into a crashing psalm of exultation.

From start to finish they move this crowd as Jyoti Basu has never moved it for one instant. They have people roaring with laughter, with acclaim, with anger. They have men leaping to their feet and shaking their fists agreeably in return. They have everybody in that hundred thousand of followers prepared to follow them to the death. When the speeches are done, the leaders begin to sing the "international." At once, something happens that fixes the contradictory parts of this monstrous but marvellous city. All over that crowd, torches are swiftly lit and

held high in flaring salute. There is something horribly lynch-eary about that moment; but at the same time you know that this is a turning point in history pervasively like those blessed days in Prague, when the people went out on the streets and signed that manifesto to stiffen Alexander Dubcek and his colleagues against the brow beating of the Russia. Pothuro at Cierna Nad Tisou.

These are not robots, although they can perhaps be made to behave such. For four and a half long-winded hours, small boys were roaming through that crowd, selling sweets, or of glass jars and tea out of kettle giggling even with the rich Europeans intruder as they went. While Dasgupta and Konar were invoking the most awful penalties against capitalism, a stout party member was threading his way through their audience, assiduously collecting money for the revolutionary funds. Twice he came past the European and asked him, comrade, to subscribe with everybody else. On his third circuit he wonderfully forgot just where he was and where the part of you relatively stood, and called you "Sahib" instead.

To point out and enjoy these things is not to ignore the real horrors of the city, or in some obscure way to placate them. The poverty of Calcutta is an affront to the dignity of mankind and a mocking tell-tale against the achievement of nations. We must be rid of it. But before we can start to do that we must come to terms with it; we must clear ourselves of the temptation to pass it by on the other side because it is too awful to behold. It is not. Yet there can now be very little time left before something which we may call disaster happens to the city. Perhaps it will be the disaster foreseen and feared by the town planners, in which case we can only guess at its course.

Possibly this will begin with some plague on a medieval scale, for the water pipes which the heirs of Messrs Jessop and Co. laid a century ago have just passed their cast-iron expectation of life and they are surrounded by earth soaked in sewage, and when they finally burst with age, while some people are counting their rising piles of dead, others will have become so maddened by their loss and by their fury at the fates that they will set out to destroy. They will rage through this city with torches, with knives, with clubs, with sticks, with stones and with bare hands. They will burn everything that can be put to the torch and they will smash everything that cannot be burned and they will kill and terrorise and mutilate anyone who gets in their way and even those who flee.

The destruction will be such that Calcutta will cut itself off from the world outside as, in a small way, it has already twice cut itself off in recent times. The telephone lines will be severed, the roads will be blocked, the railway lines will be blown apart and at Dum Dum, aircraft which come in to land will be set upon by swarming mobs and destroyed, their passengers massacred. Nothing will be heard from Calcutta for days and the world will wonder what has at last become of it. When the world finally lumbers down to the Hooghly, past the refugees who will be streaming away in hundreds of thousands and possibly millions, it will discover a city of smoking ruins with a handful of savages who are beginning to destroy one another.

Perhaps there will be another kind of disaster before Calcutta is left to its plague, though this one threatens only the rich in their nightmares. In this haunting horror, the night comes when every poor man in the city rises from his pavement and his squalid hut and at last dispossesses the rich with crazy ferocity. The arsenals of the rich will be no protection against this onslaught in the close confinements of Calcutta, for there are so many millions of poor here and only a few thousand of rich, and life is very cheaply lived upon a pavement and in a huddle.

There will be a signal for this nightmare to become reality and it will be given by the rickshaw man who has pulled so many rich people around Calcutta like animals all their lives. They will begin to pass it on when darkness falls, as the rich move away to their homes and their pleasures. All over the city and along the Hooghly there will be the sound of bells being tapped one after another against the shafts of motor-rickshaws or upon the sides of lamp posts. As any rich man walks the streets that night he will be followed wherever he goes, from one pool of light to the next, by this dull avil ring of rickshaw bells. Tap-tap-tap, the signal will pursue him mysteriously down each street, and there will be no shaking it off. He will tell him that his time has come.

The time for compassion will be past.

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## Consumer spending rises 2.5 pc

BY OUR ECONOMIC STAFF

Consumer spending rose to a new record of £6,080 million in the July-September quarter, according to a first preliminary estimate published by the Central Statistical Office last night.

This is a 2.5 per cent improvement over the average for the first half of this year, and nearly 2.9 per cent better than the second half of 1970—though still far short of the 5 per cent growth of some 5 per cent implied in the forecasts made at the time of the Chancellor's July measures.

The rise through the current year—a recovery from the first quarter recession—is of course at a much more encouraging pace—an annual rate of 7.7 per cent from the first quarter or 7.2 per cent from the first half average. But the year-on-year comparison is the most significant, and shows that the gap which opened during the recession compared with forecast growth rates of consumption has still some way to close.

The recovery was expected, since the retail and car figures showed a very sharp rise in new car registrations—nearly 25 per cent above last year—and in sales of television sets and other durable goods.

This was largely due to a big increase in consumer credit following the abolition of controls.

It remains to be seen whether this lift from credit will be sustained. The normal pattern of credit relaxation is a sharp impact—such as is shown in the latest figures—which then fades away as borrowers find their commitments rising to the threshold of comfort.

## Boom time for cars

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Foreign manufacturers are understood to have taken more than 20 per cent of the British car market in September for the fifth month running. This is expected to be shown in official figures to be published later this week which will also show that new car registrations were over a third higher than in September last year.

Demand for cars is now running at an annualised rate of almost 1.5 million and registrations this year will almost certainly exceed 1.2 million by a comfortable margin.

Early returns suggest that imports maintained their share of over 20 per cent in the first week or two of October, but there are still optimists within the industry who think that import penetration may drop in the last two months of the year. This optimism is based on expectations that the new Cortina, and that it will take potential sales away from importers more than British producers.

Last week Mr Bill Batty, managing director of Ford, predicted that next year registrations would exceed 1.3 million and that Ford would take 35 per cent of them.

## 'No neglect by DTI'

There was "no misconduct" by the Department of Trade and Industry in the collapse of the Vehicle and General Insurance Company, the chairman of the tribunal inquiring into the collapse, said yesterday.

The chairman, Mr Justice James, said that this appeared to be "common ground." Nor was there any misconduct by officials in the department, companies and insurance branch.

But he said he had to consider the question of negligence, first in regard to the system and secondly in regard to individuals.

The tribunal was conscious that many individuals must have felt at times that they were being subjected to a very critical, if not hostile, scrutiny.

"If this is so then they are perfectly right. It has not been a pleasant exercise and it is not continuing as a pleasant exercise."

## Top brewer to bid for Trust Houses

Allied Breweries, Britain's largest drinks combine sprang a £130 million surprise bid on the hotel industry yesterday by offering to buy its highest operator, Trust Houses Forte.

The offer came from Mr Joseph Threlby, chairman of Allied Breweries when he called to see Lord Crowther, chairman of Trust Houses Forte.

"We had a half-hour chat. There obviously are a lot of questions to be answered on both sides," Mr Threlby said later.

Mr Threlby has not yet mentioned a price and got no answer from Lord Crowther about whether or not a bid from Allied would be welcomed.

"We were taken completely by surprise," a spokesman for Trust Houses Forte said. Lord Crowther phoned other directors and a policy meeting is being held this afternoon, with a statement expected afterwards.

News of the bid took the Stock Exchange by surprise and initially pushed the Trust Houses shares up 34p to 180p before easing to 154p at the close. At this level the market capitalisation was up £22 million on the day.

Mr Threlby's approach comes shortly after a Trust Houses Forte boardroom split, in which the former directors of Trust Houses and the former directors of Forte, including Sir Charles Forte, disagreed over the former chief executive, Mr Michael Pickard.

Mr Pickard stepped down as day-to-day manager of the company on "Forte's" insistence but stayed on as a director. A permanent replacement has not yet been found.

Mr Threlby said last night that he had been looking at Trust Houses Forte for some

time. In a guarded reference to reported disagreements among the board members, he said: "Obviously the present state of affairs and the state of the market are ingredients for thought."

He said Allied was interested "primarily because we believe it to be complementary and we can make a job of it."

Although Allied was "not in the first league of hotels, we do have hotels, we do have hotels and catering, and we operate breweries overseas. We believe we can do better for both lots of shareholders."

The Trust Houses Council, headed by Lord Hacking, will have a crucial say in any negotiations. It controls half the votes of the Trust Houses capital.

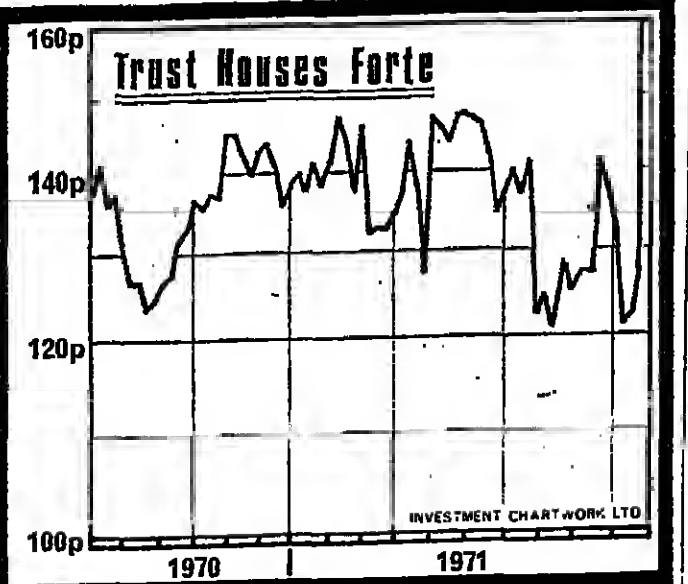
Mr Threlby said he had not yet spoken to Lord Hacking, but he is now with Lord Crowther and his board. Mr Threlby added he had not spoken to Sir Charles Forte, who is a large shareholder.

"We are conscious of the Trust and what it stands for. We are equally conscious that we have a reputation as reputable operators. We have done a lot ourselves to improve the licensed houses."

Allied Breweries, the Ind Coope, Tetley, Ansell combine, owns 50 hotels and about 8,000 pubs. Its smallest establishment is the fashionable Nag's Head in Knightsbridge, which is crowded if there are more than two dozen people there.

Trust Houses has more than 200 hotels and a string of catering establishments ranging from the Grosvenor House in Park Lane, which can seat 4,000 to a banquet, to small quick-meal restaurants.

Its empire includes the Cafe Royal and a string of motels.



Sir Charles Forte

## US aims to split the Nine

By ANTHONY HARRIS

In a seven-hour session yesterday, Working Party 3 of the OECD discussed the appropriate size of the balance of payments adjustment needed to restore American solvency and world monetary stability, and the way in which the burden of adjustment might be shared between America's trading partners.

Complete public silence was maintained about the meeting, which will be followed today and tomorrow by sessions of deputies of the Finance Ministers of the Group of Ten.

It is today that Mr Paul Volcker, the chief American negotiator, is expected to present specific American demands for trading and other concessions.

Leaks and rumours ahead of the secret sessions suggest that the Americans are trying in a number of ways to split the common front so far presented by the other nine members of the Group of Ten.

The German—who along with the Canadians and the Japanese have been hardest hit by the 10 per cent import surcharge—have been given to understand that the US would be willing to do a series of bilateral deals if a multinational package cannot be achieved.

Thus the Germans might win remission from the surcharge because they have permitted a substantial revaluation of the D-mark.

Other specific points raised by the Americans include strong objections to the EEC Commission proposal to grant industrial free trade privileges to the "neutral" members of EFTA—namely Sweden and Switzerland, and the EEC's farm policy and preferential trade agreements with non-European countries.

## Oil rumour

British Petroleum has declined to confirm or deny reports that a new oilfield has been discovered in Abu Dhabi by Abu Dhabi Marine Areas, which is two thirds owned by BP.

BP said an exploratory well was being drilled off Abu Dhabi.

## Regional development—tur in the ebb of 70 years?

SUCCESSIVE British Governments in the 1960s built up an effective and enlightened policy towards the development areas—those economically backward and geographically remote parts of the country which contain about one quarter of our population and which have to live with more than their fair share of declining industries and unemployment.

But several policy changes since 1969 have weakened the actual or potential ability of the development areas to attract new industrial development. Much of this erosion of regional policy has arisen more as a by-product of policy changes directed towards the solution of other economic problems, than as a direct attempt to reduce the strength of regional policy itself.

One detrimental factor affecting the development areas has been the development of policies carried out between 1968 and 1970 to correct the balance of payments deficits of the mid-1960s.

As a result investment in manufacturing industry has been depressed leading to a reduction in the number of firms carrying out expansion projects and therefore reducing the number

As Lord Rothschild and his "think tank" embark on an urgent study of regional development problems, JOHN RHODES, a research officer at the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge, analyses the largely accidental erosion of development incentives which worked fairly well in the 1960s.

cent of their investment expenditure against corporation tax in the first year, while firms in development areas enjoyed "free depreciation" (i.e. 100 per cent write off of capital expenditure in the first year).

The Chancellor's most recent measures, announced in July 1971, change the regional differential once again. "Free depreciation" remains in the development areas but firms in the rest of the country can now write off as much as 80 per cent of their capital expenditure in the first year—at least for a two-year period.

Meanwhile corporation tax has been reduced from 45 per cent to 40 per cent which diminishes the value of tax allowances in all regions. The overall effect of these changes, whatever their effect on manufacturing investment in the economy as a whole, is to

in 1970/1 and under the Employment Acts has been put up, particularly in enlarged special development areas (localities suffering a particularly rapid rate of traditional industries) a maximum 45 per cent grant is now available compared with the previous 40 per cent maximum and (ment built advance) continue to be available at advantageous terms.

The increase in Government expenditure on this is however, likely to be maintained. Secondly, free depreciation has been extended to service industries located in development areas, which only partly towards their previous negative formulation of policy.

Thirdly, action has been taken to bring a further expansion in employment by over £1 billion over the next two years. This should provide ten jobs for a few tens of unemployed workers in service industries, but it is a longer term which will make the development areas more attractive prospective employers.

Table 1: Present value of investment incentives for every £100 of investment in plant and equipment—development compared with other regions

Time and rate of discount	1966-1970 Investment grants scheme 45 pc Corporation Tax			1970-July 1971 System of tax allowances 45 pc Corporation Tax			July 1971-1973 Tax allowances 40 pc Corporation Tax		
	Non-DA 20 pc grant	DA 40 pc grant	Differential value of incentive	Non-DA 60 pc depreciation in first year	DA free depreciation	Differential value of incentive	Non-DA 80 pc depreciation in first year	DA free depreciation	Differential value of incentive
At 7 pc discount	45.7	57.8	12.1	37.9	42.1	4.2	35.6	37.4	1.8
At 14 pc discount	39.1	51.3	12.2	33.2	39.5	6.3	32.3	35.1	2.8

of new projects and jobs available for diversion to development areas.

To add to the real value of the two main Government financial inducements designed to attract more industrial firms to these areas—investment incentives and the regional employment premium—has been falling.

The erosion of the value of these differential regional inducements has been gradual and at times almost imperceptible, but can now in total be seen to be quite serious.

The system of investment grants introduced in 1966 made a 20 per cent grant available to manufacturing firms undertaking capital expenditure in non-development areas and one of 40 per cent of capital expenditure on plant and equipment inside the development areas.

In 1970 this scheme was replaced by a system of differential tax allowances where by firms in non-development areas could write off 60 per

cent of investment in plant and equipment—development areas compared with other regions.

NB: An annual allowance of 20 pc has been used in those calculations over a 10-year period DA = development areas

Table 2: Cash received in the first two years from Government investment incentives for investment in plant and equipment—development areas compared with other regions

Non-DA	DA	Differential
33.0	49.7	16.7
30.6	45.0	14.4
27.2	33.6	6.4

Table 1 shows the value of development area differential investment incentives for manufacturing industry now very small compared with the grant system operating from 1966-70. In addition, companies have now got to earn profits before they can benefit at all from the regional inducements.

Table 2 shows recent changes in the regional differential effects of Government investment incentives on companies' cash flow position in the first two years after undertaking a capital investment project. A similar picture of declining development area differential

areas which suffered as a direct result of development area policies and which displayed the same sorts of problems, though not so seriously.

Help for these "grey" areas was quite properly justified by the Hunt Committee Report, but it none the less resulted in an absolute reduction of 20 per cent in the already small labour subsidy available to development area manufacturers.

Secondly, the remaining REP of £1.50 per week is a fixed absolute amount which declines in real value each year as inflationary wage settlements are granted.

In April 1968 £1.50 per week represented a subsidy of 6.6 per cent of the average wage in manufacturing industry. At the higher wages rates ruling in August 1971 the percentage subsidy had declined by more than one-third to 4.8 per cent.

Thirdly, the announcement in 1970 that REP was to be phased out at the end of the seven-year experimental period in 1973/4, however necessary its abolition might be to reconcile our regional policies with those of our prospective Common Market partners, can only result in business discounting any particular inducement so far as future planning is concerned. There has been no indication as to what, if anything, will replace REP.

Fortunately for the development areas the Government has taken some steps to provide more financial assistance. First

Lord Rothschild and his "think tank" may well be compelled to commend a major review of the attitudes shown by the Government until now.

## CITY COMMENT

### BANKING SCOPE for improvement

The standing order is a well established feature of the British banking scene, providing the trouble free payment of union dues and the mortgage, so long as the bank's computer is behaving itself. We have even gone so far as to allow our creditors to directly debit our bank accounts.

The computerisation of bank accounts has progressed more slowly, it seems, in the United States and Californian banks are only now about to give a lead.

In its October "Business Review" Wells Fargo Bank examines the implications of the introduction in California of SCOPE, "a new system of regular automatic deposits and debits to your bank account."

United States banking customers are not, it appears, the trusting innocents with whom UK bankers have to deal, and the bank admits that it is anticipating "technical and psychological snags" with the introduction of SCOPE.

Such snags in fact that it lists as one of the advantages of the new system the automatic payment of your monthly salary when otherwise a typewritten would have prevented a personal visit to your local branch.

The main psychological snag it foresees is "the problem of convincing the customer to remove himself one step further from the good old days of cash on the barrelhead on payday."

The UK clearing banks only began to admit to this problem when customers found they were paying their bills twice, or not at all.

In order to meet this "psychological resistance" California's bankers are establishing a number of customer safe-

guards. No debit may be made without the customer's signed authorisation, for example.

Finally, with a disarming honesty and as a final plea to its customers to give the new scheme a try, Wells Fargo says "the banks readily acknowledge that the system was developed in response to their own needs (few avoid being indebted with cheques) but hope to make it as convenient and acceptable to customers as possible."

Such charming old world manners. One day UK banks will learn to treat us as their customers, and not as their servants. They'll have to, otherwise the competition will see them off.

MILES ROMAN

### Real time is money

MILES ROMAN, the parent company of Automotives, the computer firm which City institutions put into receivership last week, is accusing merchant banker Kleinwort Benson of too much haste in appointing a receiver.

A statement from Miles Roman claims that "given a month or two's time we could find a financial partner prepared to put a realistic value on the genuine potential of the Automotives asset."

It goes to show that the dangers of having unquoted companies controlled by just a few institutions are not one-sided, with the institutional investor running the risk of being left with an unsaleable asset any time there is a spot of trading difficulties.

When there are just a few shareholders with already large risk commitments they are rarely happy to advance fresh capital without cast iron certainty of getting a decent return.

Miles Roman claims that "the

major cause of the problems has been the absence of leasing funds." A spokesman says "the basis of the original funding was that the company's purchase of terminals would be financed by leasing. Attempts by directors over 11 years to organise the bank's (Kleinwort's) approval, and since the bank failed to organise the funds it self, approximately £1 million of terminals has had to be paid out of capital, which was never originally planned."

On the question of finding alternative partners, given time the managing directors claim that "the Paris-based EED venture capital consortium and houses in London have asked for time to consider making a proposition, but the bank would not agree."

"We hope that offers will be made immediately to the company so that this national asset including the best real-time commercial group in Western Europe is not unnecessarily thrown away."

Still, one can sympathise with the institutions. They had already put up £44 millions in funds, and the company is thought to be eating up overheads of £100,000 a month, and even now has a minimal market base with 130 terminals for a sales figure of £1.6 millions.

BANK OF ENGLAND

### Old Lady's tender spot

The burnt Old Lady fears the fire, or in plain English the Bank of England has really been very careful to avoid another fiasco with GLC loan stock.

Last year—11 months ago, to be exact—the underwriters were left with 66 per cent of a £50 million offering of 91 per cent 1980 GLC stock offered at 97.1. This time we have a 71 per cent coupon on £50 millions of 1981 stock offered by tender at 99.

The comparison of the figures shows how far we have come in a year—shows it, but under states it. For in fact comparable stocks—for instance the Bristol 1981 with the same coupon were trading at more than two points premium ahead of the GLC terms.

The announcement naturally trimmed these prices as holders prepared to bid for the new GLC stock. The market will not be surprised to see some tenders well above the minimum price.

The whole exercise shows a certain lack of self-confidence in the market, and a corresponding lack of confidence in the managing directors claim that "the Paris-based EED venture capital consortium and houses in London have asked for time to consider making a proposition, but the bank would not agree."

But remembering the 1970 fiasco, dealers are inclined to treat the GLC offer as a special case. "One would like to see a better price, but this shouldn't cause more than a ripple," said one dealer.

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STARLEX

### Shades of past glory

AS THE SHARES of Starlex International are standing around the high of the year, the one-time "go-go" group needed to produce much improved first-half figures. They look good, but perhaps not good enough.

While the fusible interlinings firm has made encouraging progress, it looks as though a full recovery will have to wait until 1972 which is within the time scale of a year ago. The 4 per cent interim bonus that the board is alert to the need to restore a dividend which was cut by 221 points last year, but it is only a modest start.

At the half-way stage, the pre-tax profit has leaped from

£108,000 to £255,000, a good rise on the face of it, but not so good compared with the exceptional £509,000 made in the first six months of 1969 and the £1.1 million plus earned in the whole of that year.

The new figures have been produced by a 14 per cent increase in turnover, so it is clear that the reorganisation together with some higher selling prices have had an impact on margins.

The group has traded more successfully in the UK and overseas and it is encouraging that Bellow Machine has recovered to make a contribution to the first-half improvement.

Elsewhere in the group, the joint marketing company in the US is at last earning profit. Moreover, hopes are high for Japan and the Far East which with growth prospects.

Immediate prospects are obviously closely linked with the decision to concentrate a dozen production units under one roof for there could be a further pruning in stocks and savings in costs.

Tax losses mean that the ratio is likely to remain sub-normal for some time and earnings of at least 20 per cent are within reach for the current year assuming that the final quarter runs to form.

In advance of the recovery, a price of 67p appears to be pushing it a bit. After all, there are fears that the market for fusible interlinings could be nearing saturation point.

● In spite of brighter trading on the London stock market yesterday the "Financial Times" actuarial all-share index closed 0.50 lower at 181.96.

Dealers in gilts, disturbed by the terms of the GLC loan issue, marked down many stocks by as much as one half.

**WINDSORS**  
(SPORTING INVESTMENTS)  
Improved Profits and Increased Dividend

The Annual General Meeting of Windsors (Sporting Investments) Limited was held on October 13, Leeds. The following is an extract from the circulated statement of Mr. Jim Windsors, Chairman and Joint Managing Director.

The year under review shows an operating profit of £1,225,000 an increase of £227,505 over 1970. Betting Taxes and the Corporation Tax absorbed £1,442,291, leaving a net profit of £198,258 (1970 £138,325).

An interim dividend of 25% was paid on 24th March, 1971 and your Directors have pleasure in proposing a final dividend of 65%, making a total of 90% for the year (1970 80%). Holders of 927,000 shares have waived their rights in respect of both these dividends. Appropriations in respect of Goodwill of Branch Offices and Fixtures and Improvements amounted to £24,155 and leave an addition to Retained Earnings for 1971 of £115,815 (1970 £67,427).

The increase in Licensed Betting Offices on the current selective basis mentioned in last year's Report continues at the present date your Group controls 183 offices in the division. Turnover for the four month period ended August shows an increase of 24%, compared with the same period in 1970, but net profit shows a reduction of 15%. This is due to the poor racing results in June and July this year which was to be expected and your Board feel that with a close scrutiny of operating costs and outgoings the target for the year ending May, 1972, should not be disappointing. The report and accounts were adopted.

مكتبة الجليل







# Ford to build big Congo car plant

Ford is to set up a \$2,400,000 car and commercial vehicle assembly plant at Kinshasa, in the Congo. The plant, due to go into production early in 1974, will have an initial capacity of 6,000 vehicles a year and a longer term capability of 10,500 vehicles a year.

The Escort, Cortina, Transit and "D" series commercial vehicles range will be assembled at the factory. Initial annual production capacity will be divided between 3,500 cars and 2,500 commercials.

● Société des Automobiles Berliet said yesterday it has granted a concession for the sale of its vehicles in Britain to Eutrolux, of Rotherham.

# World textile output picks up after lull

Non-Communist world cotton and allied textile production resumed its expansion this year after a virtually stagnant 1970, the Textile Council for the man-made fibre, cotton and silk industries of Great Britain said yesterday.

Output of yarn spun on the cotton system in countries where regular statistics are available rose an estimated 3 per cent in the second quarter from a year earlier, the council said in its latest quarterly report.

United States and Japanese spun cotton yarn production in particular was substantially greater than a year earlier, respectively at 907.8 million lb, up from 851.1 million lb, and 283.6 million lb, up from 279 million lb, the council said.

Western European total production in the second quarter was little changed, while Indian and British output was appreciably smaller. But second quarter growth in all these countries in the second quarter from a year earlier was mainly in man-made fibres and blends, the council said.

Production of non-cellulosic (synthetic) fibres in the second quarter in six major producing countries is estimated to have risen 16 per cent for filament yarn and 13 per cent for staple fibre.

The US, Japan, and West Germany recorded substantial increases, while British staple output and Italian filament yarn output was down from a year earlier, the council added.

## Production up

Cellulosic (rayon and acetate) fibre output in nine major producing countries in the second quarter, compared with a year earlier, was up an estimated 1 per cent for filament yarn and up 3 per cent for staple fibre.

Non-Communist world cotton cloth exports in the second quarter were up roughly 7 per cent from a year earlier, the council said. Increased exports came from West Europe, the US, while British and Japanese shipments were unchanged. Indian and Hongkong exports of cotton cloth were down from a year earlier, the council said.

Woven man-made fibre fabric exports from the main non-Communist exporting countries were up an estimated 18 per cent in the second quarter from a year earlier, with the biggest increases from Japan and Western Europe.

US exports were smaller than in the second quarter of last year, however, the council said.

## JTF to file suit over pact

The Japan Textile Federation decided at an emergency meeting yesterday to file a civil suit against the Japanese Government's action in initiating a textile trade pact with the United States last Friday.

Mr Shinzo Oya, president of the federation, said the suit probably will be filed in the coming week, and that it will charge that the US-Japan agreement is a violation of the Japanese constitution.

Industry sources said federation lawyers are meeting to decide on tactics. They said it is believed the industry will try to back its case by showing actual damage caused by the agreement, rather than projected damage.

The federation meeting also decided that the industry would for its part, continue to enforce the provisions of its unilateral voluntary plan limiting textile exports to the United States. This was put into effect on July 1, but it was not satisfactory to the Nixon Administration.

The industry has thus reaffirmed its determination not to cooperate with the government in implementing the US-Japan government-level agreement.

## Italy seeks way around strike threat

Confindustria, the Italian manufacturers' association, and the three major trade unions in Italy will begin talks tomorrow aimed at drawing up a guide for wage negotiations during the coming months. An estimated five million workers, one quarter of the Italian labour force, are due for new two-year contracts.

In the autumn of 1969 and early 1970, a similar period of labour talks resulted in widespread wage increases and production losses due to strikes. The two sides, both expressing deep concern about stagnation in the Italian economy, are holding the talks in an effort to avoid similar results this time.

There have been no direct public talks between the unions and Confindustria for more than two years.

## New process by British Titan

British Titan Products said yesterday it had begun production of titanium dioxide, one of the basic ingredients of white paint, by a new process before the end of the year.

The process is a new development of the chloride method of producing the chemical. The chloride method is already used by several large manufacturers, including Du Pont of the United States.

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The Marketing Manager

## Manchester Evening News

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Please send me your booklet on the industry's training scheme in electrical or mechanical engineering for 'A' level entrants in England and Wales. I expect to have at least 2 'A' levels (Maths and a Science) plus good 'O' level. My attendance booklet is in September 1972 or later.

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Chief Executive and Town Clerk

Municipal Buildings, P.O. Box 88,  
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Central Electricity Generating Board  
Midlands Region

## Estates Assistant

The successful applicant will be involved in work in connection with the Board's estates at power stations and other establishments in Central England. Includes property management, the negotiation of lettings and tenancies (rural and urban) and rights relating to planning and other interests in land.

The possession of an appropriate professional qualification, or University Degree, would be an advantage. The salary will be within the range £1,161-£1,647 p.a. Applications should be submitted in writing, quoting vacancy number F17/1142, and giving details of age, qualifications, experience and present position to the Personnel Manager, Central Electricity Generating Board, Huddersley Green Road, Shirley, Solihull, Warwickshire, not later than 27 October 1971.

## H.M.S.O. WORK STUDY OFFICERS

around £2,800

HMSO has established a Management Services Section to introduce work study techniques at its Presses, Binderies, Warehouses, Bookshops and other industrial establishments. Applications are now invited for further posts in what is becoming a rapidly expanding field. Present salary scales allow appointments to be made at rates up to £2,800 a year according to experience. Appointments will be initially for a three-year period which could be extended by agreement.

Successful candidates are likely to be aged 25-40 and to have had at least three years' practical experience in Work Study, preferably in the printing or publishing industries, together with an interest in improving productivity and in the application of scientific techniques to the resolution of production problems. Academically, candidates educated to O.N.C. standards are sought, but preference will be given to those who have reached H.N.C. standard. Corporate membership of I.W.S.P. is desirable but not essential. Experience in administering pay structures and incentive schemes would be an advantage.

Successful candidates will be based in central London, but may be required to work on assignments elsewhere in the country. Applications giving brief details should be sent to: Mr. T. J. Sergeant, Sovereign House, St. George's Street, Norwich, NOR 76A. Closing date: 27 October.

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Further particulars (including details of accommodation available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities) may be obtained from the Secretary, RCUU, University of Strirling, to whom applications, with the names of two referees, be sent by October 29, 1971.

**Solution No 531**  
Across: 6 Incom-  
patence; 8 Scarce; 9  
Brawny; 10 Impress;  
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1971 later than 30th  
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of Manchester  
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THERAPISTS  
books and clinics on... national  
basis, for treatment of  
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Social Medical Officer,  
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Applications are invited for the above  
position. Commenced according to  
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Can show how it is appropriate  
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G. L. TAYLOR, Town Clerk  
and  
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Town of Stretford,  
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M32 0BJ, October, 1971.

Salary within the University Lecturer Scale (£1,491 to £2,417, plus London Allowance), superannuation and other university conditions. Peter Leonard, Director of Social Work Education Department, will be pleased to discuss the post informally (tel. 01-387 9681).

Further details may be obtained from: The Registrar, NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL WORK TRAINING, 5 Tavistock Place, London, WC1H 9SS. Applications should be received by 30th November, 1971.

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referees. Applications should be submitted to the Director of Admissions, by 15 November 1971.

**University of Malaya**

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Applications are invited for one post each in **LECTURER/ASSISTANT LECTURER** to be available early in 1972.

Candidates should have at least a good Honours degree or a Master's degree in computer science, with a suitable teaching and/or research experience in two of the following fields:

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Subject to academic suitability and experience, preference will be given to candidates competent in Bahasa Malaysia (Malay).

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**QUEEN MARY COLLEGE**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

**Re-Advertisement**

Applications are invited for Lectureship in Modern British History with special reference to the origins, development and impact of the 19th Century Revival from January 1972.

Salary scale £1,493 a. £1725-£2,454 (Efficiency Bursar £1,650-£2,817 per annum) plus 10% Overtime Allowance (S.S.S.I.). Part-time appointments are also considered. Application forms and further information obtainable from the Director of Queen Mary College (G19), Mile End Road, London E1 4NS, by post by November 8, 1971.

**University of Strathclyde**

1. Banier (10)  
 7. "Tis not in —  
 to command suc-  
 cess" (7).  
 8. Edict (5).  
 10. Inclination (4).  
 11. Force equipped  
 for war (8).  
 13. Storey (anag.)  
 (6).  
 15. A better (6).  
 17. Star (type) (8).  
 18. Russian emper-  
 or (4).  
 21. Overjoyed (5).  
 23. Neck of land  
 (7).  
 23. Restore (10).

1. European capital  
 (3).  
 2. Harvest (4).  
 3. Provide against  
 misfortune (6).  
 4. Tincture of  
 opium (8).  
 5. Most serious (7).  
 6. Make better  
 (10).

12. Win back (8).  
 14. Glut (7).  
 16. Praise (anag.)  
 (6).  
 18. World War 1  
 battlefield (5).  
 20. Volcano (4).

**Solution No 531**

**Across:** 5 Incom-  
patence; 8 Scarce; 9  
Bravny; 10 Impres-  
sion; 11 Bevel; 13 Cissy;  
15 Bottles;  
17 Quarry; 18 Tartan;  
20 New York State.  
**Down:** 1 Discom-  
fort; 2 Scorer; 3  
Immerse; 4 Kerf; 5  
Beware; 7 Confede-  
rate; 12 Copied; 14  
Strays; 16 Tartan; 18  
York.



Cambridgeshire meeting where heat Peral Five with some while Singing Beds (20), fully recovered from a training hack, should confirm the promise he showed behind Maximilla Goodwood in July by landing Heather Maiden Plate.

alone, but those who insist on having an interest could not find any support in the grade.

She was a good fourth to Doan at York on her final appearance, but she was a good eighth will do at Yarmouth month on her first outing there.

The card closes with a four-horse race for the Cot Handicap. Gentle Drake, for whom the crowd had been cheering when covered up for a late something Tony Murray will finish quick, and a small Arcadian Memories would place going, while Bar Fly is the last of the bunch.

Following the race, the procession, I am left with five (4-5), who did not run when I was in the Argent. I am a mile or so from the out. He meets Gentle Drake, was half a length in front of on 5th, better terms.

**RICHARD BAERLEN'S SELECTIONS**  
Nap—TIME OUT (3.5).  
Best—CUPID'S DELIGHT (4.5) best Sandown.

[illegible]

# England hope Elders has James's touch

Even in his playing days he was a deep thinker and talker about the game. As a teacher he has, like Lawrence, been a keen and convincing schoolboy. Like James he understands the young and how to get the best out of them. As a coach, he took Northumberland to the semi-finals of the county championship last season. As a selector, he has coached the North of England team who played against the Overseas team as part of England's centenary celebrations.

Elders has the advantages—which Burgess has not—of being one of England's national selectors. He has a tough assignment. England's first match of the season is against the Australians, Wales, at Twickenham on January 15. Then there is the short tour of South Africa in February. Burgess has to find the qualities needed for the job. It remains to be seen whether he has the strength of character

But only three of those contracted the disease are coming back to the field. It is a pity. Owen Jones has already, verily, Owen Jones has already more or less recovered, and expects to be playing again soon.

Keith-Roach was more seriously affected than the others. He trusted the early preparation of the Cambridge team to G. Redmond, who was in the line of fire forward, but was himself present on the touchline for the game against the Australians in Twickenham City. He was clearly from it, however, and realised that was a doubtful starter for the first match, at Twickenham on December 28.

Yesterday Keith-Roach said: "My specialist has told me there is no possibility of my being able to play in the first Match, and the second at home and rest. I must stay caught hepatitis more severely than I thought, and I have to make very little use of my legs. I hoped to have been out of action for only six weeks. Now it

He stressed that there was no intention that those primary

schools where the 15-a-side game is flourishing would be asked to provide players for the exercise. It is to try to interest non-rugby primary schools, and we believe that a modified game would appeal to them.

The authority PE organisers, and could be fitted into existing school programmes.

Welsh local authorities are already showing interest in the new game. Special demonstrations are to be staged shortly at Newport and Cardiff, followed by special 21-day courses are being initiated for the Glamorgan education authority, the largest in Wales.

It is recommended that the mini-rugby game should, as far as possible, be played with nine players on each side, three forwards and five backs. The forwards pack two in the front row and two in the second, where one is a prop and the other flanker who must push on the side on which the ball is being put. The backs are split into three groups comprising a scrum half, an outside half, one centre, one wing, and a full back, but there are some variations. There is no scrum for 7-a-side (3 forwards and 4 backs), 8-a-side (3 forwards and 5 backs), 9-a-side (4 forwards and 5 backs), and 12-a-side (5 forwards and 7 backs), as in the 15-a-side game.

The pitch should be a maximum of 70 yards long and 40 yards wide, a size chosen because it approximates to the area on a full-size field. Width is controlled by the halfway line, the 25-yard line, and both touchlines. Mr Jones says that the 15-a-side pitch is too big and possesses the hazard of boys running into the stands. It is too large, he added, but kicking to touch is not

allowed. Tradition has it that captain is always chosen by players who took part in the previous season's University Match. Many of last year's team are longer in residence, so their election will be conducted post.

The most likely candidate is Gerry Redmond, who has already been acting as captain in term's matches. Another possibility is Robin Skinner, the 16-year-old head pro who was picked as secretary for season. He, too, has captained the University. This year's captain will be David Frost.

**Collins switches allegiance to Somerset**

The Rosslyn Park left-winger Mike Collins who plays 48 times for Gloucestershire included every match last season, against all the top sides in the Gloucestershire in the championship match at Bath on Saturday. He was left out of the Gloucestershire side for two weeks and plays for Somerset, a birth qualification.

(Bristol) Dave Taylor (Stratford), C. Phillips (Gloucester), D. G. Harris (Cardiff), J. Collins (Hartlepool), C. Phillips (Bristol), R. Evans (Swansea), M. Hynes (Widnes), J. White (Leeds), G. Morgan (Doncaster), A. Brown (Sheff Wed), S. Hearn, (Wigan), G. Geddes (Bristol), P. Williams (Glasgow), J. Kelly, (Warrington), (Aldershot), D. C. Bath.

**Fixtures for**

**SELECTIONS**  
 2 15 **ROMAN MOVIES SELLING HURLE:** 2m; winner  
 3294 (11 runners).  
 PP-0 Agincourt Prince Underwood 10-11-0 R. Atkins  
 2 15 **Xanthus** 3 45 **Happy Chat**  
 4.0 (51). 1. **GREY MIRAGE**  
 Carson 13-11; Affection 13-9  
 1. Nyarl 19-5-0; Also 12 Sily  
 10m 12-10-0

[illegible]

James in the Guilford final, but 1 to 0, which always attracts a Mrs Gilks, who seems to make a good entry.

secondary school." **FLOODLIT COMPETITION.** — Floodlit football was played on the Salford v. Rochdale (7.15).

\_\_\_\_\_







# Coffin check in search for IRA arms

By PETER HARVEY

Even coffins are being checked by airline security departments and police to prevent illegal arms reaching Northern Ireland.

Coffins are among the regular cargo consignments to Ireland—BEA and Aer Lingus fly out about 600 a year. BEA said last night: "We have foolproof ways of ensuring that coffins do not contain human remains."

Arms intelligence said: "We are checking everything, including coffins." Extra Special Branch men have been assigned to all British ports and airports. The Ministry of Defence said the question of possible naval action to prevent shipments of arms reaching Northern Ireland by sea was under close and constant scrutiny.

Small shipments of weapons are known to have gone by fishing boat from the Continent to Ireland in the past, and police say the IRA has "very good contacts indeed" in Dutch, German, and French seaports.

"The original plans for Operation Patriot (the code name for the arms smuggling mission) called for transport by air. Continental police said last night: 'All airports on this side of the North Sea are now under tight scrutiny. It is by sea, the traditional route, that the next attempts will be made.'"

In Amsterdam, Dutch and Scotland Yard officers are still questioning the two men found on board the chartered DC8 at Schiphol Airport on Saturday. Both are charged with offences against Dutch arms laws, but Foreign Secretary, Mr Denis Healey, congratulated the Dutch are unlikely to appear in court until tomorrow.

In the Commons, both the Foreign Secretary, Mr Alec Douglas-Home, and the Shadow Government for intercepting the four tons of arms at Schiphol.

Sir Alec confirmed that the arms, which included rocket-launchers, rifles, machine pistols, and ammunition, were Czech, but he did not know where they

## Defector 'in killer team'

By our Political Staff

Oleg Lyalin, the Russian defector, did not stand trial for drunken driving because the Attorney-General's legal advisers feared for his life, since part of his job was to arrange for the assassination of enemies of the Soviet Union.

The Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, made the position clear in a written Commons reply yesterday. "After Mr Lyalin sought asylum there were substantial grounds for anxiety over his personal safety, enhanced by the fact that the duties of his department of the KGB also included the elimination of individuals judged to be enemies of the USSR. These anxieties remain," Sir Peter told Mr Arthur Lewis, Labour MP for West Ham North.

If Lyalin was a member of the KGB's infamous Tenth (Special) Group, it increases the importance of his defection. The Tenth Group, which operated directly under the Foreign Ministry and the KGB's director in Moscow, is responsible for acts of "direct movement"—assassination and sabotage—against foreign countries. Lyalin is the first member of the Group ever to defect to the West.

The Attorney-General denied that political pressure had been used to prevent the trial when Mr Lewis raised the matter during Question Time. Mr Lewis, however, was not placated and told the Speaker he would ask for an adjournment debate in the Commons.

"Political horses are telling the court they should not proceed, whereas people who have given loyal service to the country are prosecuted," Mr Lewis said. "It is that political interference with the courts by the Attorney-General's department ceased."

Sir Peter said he had not spoken to any Government Minister or department only to the security services, and the Director of Public Prosecutions.

In his written reply, Sir Peter said: "I was advised that were Mr Lyalin to attend court at a fixed time and date, there would be grave difficulties about prosecuting him, and in particular, in concealing his movements and whereabouts before attending the court and after he had left it."

## School fire

The 2,000 pupils at Holland Park Comprehensive School, London, were sent home early yesterday after a fire broke out in a school storeroom.

IT COSTS £36 to buy a company from Mr Brian Goldstein, and on October 5 a man and woman, now believed to be agents of the Irish Republican Army, did just that.

Wendamount Ltd., which, to ship arms from Prague, chartered the DC8 now impounded by Dutch police, was a legitimate company registered with the Department of Trade and Industry in London. Police are satisfied that the couple who bought it used false identities and false addresses.

Mr Goldstein works from an office building a few doors from the Registrar of Companies in City Road, Finsbury, London. His own company is Express Company Registrations Ltd., which registers other companies for a £25 statutory fee. Their terms of reference are wide enough to allow an eventual purchaser to use them to conduct any

form of business. It is a normal commercial enterprise and allows people to acquire the protection of limited liability overnight. Wendamount Ltd. was on Mr Goldstein's books for only 11 days. He registered it in his own name on September 24 and on October 5 he transferred it for an appropriate fee, to a man who introduced himself as "Leslie Warrington."

Mr Warrington arranged to succeed Mr Goldstein as owner of the company. His fellow director and company secretary he nominated Miss Jean-Marie Hoss. Next day at Companies House, Wendamount Ltd. was transferred to these two.

Mr Goldstein yesterday

# The day IRA went Ltd

By MALCOLM STUART

declined to describe his clients. "People have got to be able to trust me. I would not be able to continue in business if I divulged information about the purchasers of companies," he said.

"Mr Warrington" gave his address and that of the registered office of the company as 17 Chapel Street, Belgrave, London. The street of Georgian houses is directly behind the gardens of Buckingham Palace and is only two streets from the Irish Embassy.

The street is entirely residential, and includes seven titled families. The flag of

the Marquess of Bristol flies two doors from number 17, which is the home of a professional family. "We were questioned by the police over the weekend but obviously we know nothing about this matter," said the owner of the house. "I imagine they merely picked this house as a convenient and feasible address."

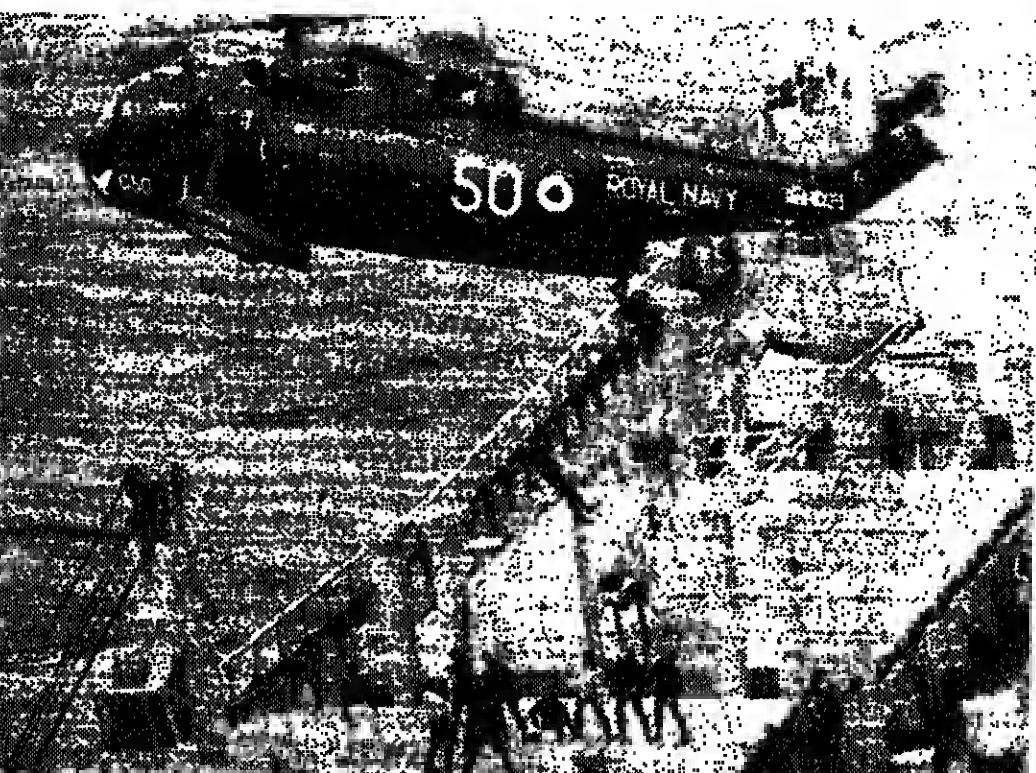
The address of "Miss Hoss" was a more obscure choice. It was given as Greatville Court, Lymer Avenue, Upper Sydenham. The flat given on the Companies Act registration document in fact belongs to a woman civil servant with a senior position in Whitehall.

Grenville Court is one of a small group of relatively expensive private flats built by Dulwich College on their extensive estate surrounding the school grounds. Lymer Avenue is a small cul-de-sac, and it is necessary to enter the grounds of the flats to see the names of the individual blocks.

"Whoever used the name obviously knew these flats," the caretaker, Mr William Carey, said. "I think I gave the police a bit of a start when I answered their inquiries in my County Cork accent, but I am right again the IRA and everything they are doing. My wife and myself made our home here 17 years

ago. This name Hoss rings faint bell. I feel someone of that name stayed here a few years ago. It is possible the someone who knew and used her name and address. Mr Goldstein added that he had made a full statement to the police. The Wendamount sale was a "normal transaction." Mr Goldstein said "the security services were later given to us as being required for sports equipment and publishing. How can the authorities check up or prevent or of limited companies for particular purposes? How can you control the misuse of limited companies in a free society?"

Police believe the arm smugglers set up the company to give themselves a legitimate front. This would be the security effect of the British. Company laws in some countries are much more rigorous and, therefore, limited company has more status than is warranted by £25 fee paid in Britain.



A man being winched by a helicopter yesterday from the ore carrier Anatina, damaged by fire 120 miles west of the Scillies

## Gales sink boats

A 60 m.p.h. gale lashed the coasts of Britain yesterday blowing boats out of the water, sinking others and causing rock falls.

Three yachtsmen from Bournemouth, Sussex, who were racing each other single-handed across the Atlantic in 19 ft fibreglass yachts for a barrel of beer, were sheltering in Newton Bay near Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

In Mudeford harbour, Hampshire, several boats were blown out of the water and on to a bank. Dozens more were torn from their moorings. Two had floated out to sea and another had sunk.

Seaspeed, British Rail's hovercraft subsidiary and its competitors, Hoverlloyd, were forced to cancel cross-Channel trips. British Rail's Mountbatten class hovercraft ferry, which received a 40ft gash in her side in a Channel gale at the weekend, will not go back into service until the end of the year. But she was to have begun a long overhaul programme next Monday anyway.

At Dover, officials of the Department of Trade and Industry and the Air Registration Board have joined the British Rail engineers to establish whether Sunday's incident has any general implications. The DTI said last night that for the moment it was not contemplating any operating restrictions.

The wave crumpled the outer structure of the main hull low down on the starboard bow. But the vertical cabin wall, with its big windows, was not badly damaged. Perhaps the most important question is whether the damage could reasonably have been avoided if the pilot had taken more care. If the craft was already being handled as gently as possible it may prove necessary to lower the operational weather limits, which would in turn affect the commercial viability of a cross-Channel service.

One of the three lightships marking the dangerous channel wreck area off Folkestone was damaged in yesterday's gales. Her topmast was broken off and she could not display the daymark signals which indicate which side ships should pass her. Radio broadcasts warned ships in the area.

# Free vote on EEC entry

Continued from page one

had, at least on the Tory side, been allowed a free vote. The Prime Minister's statement on the free vote says: "The Government has today put on the Order Paper the motion on which, on October 21, the House of Commons will begin its debate on Britain's entry into the EEC. On October 23 Parliament will be asked to take an historic decision."

"I have always made it plain that, on this issue, the Government would make clear its own position and, as it is entitled to do, would ask the Parliamentary party for its support. This remains the unanimous intention of the members of the Government."

"I have also said that the position of those members of the parliamentary party who were not able to support the Government would be fully respected. In order that this should clearly be seen to be the case on this uniquely important issue, I have decided that, when on October 23 the motion is put to the House, there will be a free vote of Conservative Members of Parliament."

The Government has always calculated that, with or without Conservative Whips on, it would get a majority for entry into the EEC in the Commons because of Labour support. With the Conservative Whips off, the question was asked by MPs last night what the Government would do if defeated. The Government's answer is that the question is hypothetical, since defeat cannot happen.

This answer is flippant. If the Government were defeated, Ministers know that they could not escape resignation—simply on the grounds that there had been a free vote. They admit also that their steady confidence in victory is based on the assumed support or abstention from voting of considerable body of Labour MPs.

But even if the Government were to win on October 23, by a vote which shows that on Orthodox party lines—members of the three parties in the House voting according to majority party decision—Mr Heath would not have got enough Conservative votes to beat Labour, Mr Heath's decision would be fastened.

The intimate group of Ministers who advised Mr Heath were frightfully sorry

that their decision in favour of a free vote was not counted time to be considered before met.

As a result of this "misadventure" attributed to the technical difficulty of sending a primary copy of Mr Heath's decision to the Shadow Cabinet—the Government now appears to more liberal and democratic than the Shadow Cabinet. Nevertheless, Ministers regret Mr Roy Jenkins, deputy leader of the House of Commons, a consistent European, as the saviour.

Why did not the Government promise a free vote earlier? Well, the weekly Conservative whip goes out on Thursday of each week, and discipline had to be maintained until the moment of the decision. Ministers argue that, while there would have been impossible to cancel a free vote if announced three months ago, it is simply to cancel a three-line whip in week in which the final decision is taken, the principle of entry into the EEC starts in the House of Commons.

## Union peace with BBC

The Association of Broadcasting Staffs yesterday settled a week-long dispute with the BBC over pay rises for 14 weekly-paid workers. The union has decided to accept a 4.5 per cent across-the-board increase awarded as a cost of living bonus under a pay agreement of last year.

The settlement will include about £2 a week extra, beginning in mid-June. Originally the union demanded 10 per cent rises backdated to July.

## New move to ban 'Devils'

Mr Peter Thompson, leader of the London fight against Russell's film, "The Devils," sending copies of a speech made at the recent Festival of Light to all local authorities advising them to preview the film before allowing it to be shown.

# Torture inquiry offer refused

Continued from page one

"Copier. Taken out and thrown into back of lorry like a sack of potatoes. Lorry smelt of cow dung. Driven in lorry for about 100 yards. Pulled out of lorry (bag still over head) marched into some sort of building. Stripped naked, examined by doctor. Bag still over head. Put lying on bed and examined. Arms over my head (I later discovered) put on me, taken into room. Noise like compressed-air engine in room. Very loud, deafening.

"Hands put against wall. Legs spread apart. Head pulled back by bag and backside pushed in. Stayed there for about four hours. Fell down. Arms put up again. Head hammered into circulation restored. This happened continually for about 12 or 14 hours, until I eventually collapsed. Thinking how that Paisley has seized power in some way and that I would be executed or tortured to death. Started to pray very hard. Mouth dried up. Couldn't get moisture in mouth. Pulse taken. Thought of my youngest who had died at six months old, started to pray that God would give me strength that I would not go insane.

"Fell down several times more. Slapped back up again. Must have gone on for two or three days: I lost track of time. No sleep. No food. Knew I had gone unconscious several times, but did not know for how long. One time I thought, or imagined, I had died. Could not see youngster's face but felt reconciled to death. Felt happy.

"During this time no one word spoken at all. No words had been spoken since I left Magilligan. Bag still over my head. I did not speak—just prayed out loud. Noise all the time. After collapsing on final occasion, I felt somebody working my body up and down as if to revive me and restore circulation. Seem to

rise again and go against the wall again, put my hands up.

"I was dragged into a room by the bag over my head, and a voice in my ear asked me if I had anything to say. These were the first words since I left Magilligan—I reckon about two or three days previous. Hands pushed against the wall until I collapsed again. Fell with face against the wall. Fell against pipes at floor level. Pulled up again and threw face against wall until my body rose. Then arms out again, head well back and something like a ruler struck into my back to force it straight.

"Shoes slipped on at this stage. Then taken out and thrown into back of lorry. Half carried, half pulled out again. Heard noise of helicopters. Boarded again. Did not know how long helicopter stayed in the air. Can't recall. Could hear someone moaning beside me. Taken off helicopter into back of lorry. Very roughly handled.

"Taken out of lorry by two or three men. Hunched and made to run over something like corrugated iron. Head beaten against wall. Brought into building. Sat in chair. Bag taken off head. First thing I saw was RUC officer—Head Constable. I thought from two stars on shoulder. Might be able to recognise him again, seemed to me plain-clothed secretary sitting behind him.

"Looked horrified when he saw me. Scum over my lips from lack of water and of thirst. Must have looked terrible. Read out paper. I knew I looked terrible. Later it was a detention document. I tried to speak. Could only manage to whisper.

"Why did you do this to me? Man behind me holding my arm, pulled my hair back said: 'Speak up, can't hear you.' I reached over for document to look at it. Eyes blurred, could not read it. Eyes were fighting for our very survival."

perly. Taken from me by man behind. Shoved it in my breast pocket. Bag pulled over my head again. I was pulled out at running pace. Run about 50 yards. Thrown into back of lorry again.

Mr Shivers then says that he was again taken by helicopter to an unknown place and again made to stand with his feet apart and his hands against the wall. He was then interrogated four or five times by men of the RUC Special Branch and asked about civil rights, the Rodney McCorry Memorial Fund, the Credit Union, and his political views. He was also asked about his religion, his children's ages, his wife's name and address where she was born, where he was born, and the names and addresses of all his friends.

Eventually he was taken to C Wing at Crumlin Road gaol, where he was examined by a doctor. When he was weighed the scales registered 85.3lb. He says that eight days earlier he had weighed himself on his own scales at home and was 85.2lb.

It was a grim, rather than a cocksure, Mr Faulkner who spoke to the Northern Ireland Economic Council at its meeting in Stormont Castle yesterday. "Life must go on," he said. "Industry cannot go on indefinitely being subject to physical battering and growing resistance from customers and investors without there being a progressive and increasingly rapid deterioration in our situation."

The screw, Mr Faulkner said, was being tightened on the terrorists, far more men were needed in uniform and under discipline, and the whole community had to be mobilised in this ugliness in our children's eyes. "It was not over the case, he added, "to say that we are fighting for our very survival."

In Belfast yesterday after-

## STOP PRESS

# Devlin demand for a debate rejected

By our Political Staff

While the pickets paraded for its treatment of prisoners in Cyprus? At this point, the Speaker said he could not have the speech he would have made if she had been granted her emergency debate. Miss Devlin had taken over again, saying ominously: "If this matter is not dealt with immediately inside this House it will be dealt with immediately outside the House."

The Speaker showed sufficient concern to promise to advise her privately how she could raise the matter. Then two more experienced Labour parliamentarians went and sat at Miss Devlin's feet in the gangway, advising her on her next move.

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## THE WEATHER

### AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Sea
Algeria	21.0	10	100	1
Algiers	21.0	10	100	1
Amman	21.0	10	100	1
Antwerp	15.0	10	100	1
Athens	21.0	10	100	1
Bahia	21.0	10	100	1
Bombay	21.0	10	100	1
Buenos Aires	21.0	10	100	1
Calcutta	21.0	10	100	1
Canton	21.0	10	100	1
Cebu	21.0	10	100	1
Colon	21.0	10	100	1
Dacca	21.0	10	100	1
Dar es Salaam	21.0	10	100	1
Delhi	21.0	10	100	1
Disse	21.0	10	100	1
Dubai	21.0	10	100	1
Durban	21.0	10	100	1
Edinburgh	21.0	10	100	1
Genoa	21.0	10	100	1
Hankow	21.0	10	100	1
Hong Kong	21.0	10	100	1
Kobe	21.0	10	100	1
London	21.0	10	100	1
Lyons	21.0	10	100	1
Manila	21.0	10	100	1
Medan	21.0	10	100	1
Mumbai	21.0	10	100	1
Nairobi	21.0	10	100	1
Panama	21.0	10	100	1
Peking	21.0	10	100	1
Rangoon	21.0	10	100	1
Reykjavik	21.0	10	100	1
Rome	21.0	10	100	1
Singapore	21.0	10	100	1
Sourabaya	21.0	10	100	1
Taipei	21.0	10	100	1
Tientsin	21.0	10	100	1
Yokohama	21.0	10	100	1

SEA PASSAGES  
All passages: Very rough.

LONDON READINGS  
From 7 a.m. Monday to 7 a.m. Tuesday. Min. temp. 12.0 (54°F). From 7 a.m. yesterday to 7 a.m. yesterday. Min. temp. 19.0 (66°F). Total rainfall: 0.1 in. Total sunshine: 3.1 hrs.

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### AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours to 6 p.m. yesterday:

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Sea
Anglesey	2.3	14	57	Rain
Cardiff	0.1	14	61	Dull
Edinburgh	2.3	14	61	Rain
London	2.3	14	61	Rain
Manchester	2.3	14	61	Rain
Newcastle	2.3	14	61	Rain
Nottingham	2.3	14	61	Rain
Sheffield	2.3	14	61	Rain
Sunderland	2.3	14	61	Rain
Wolverhampton	2.3	14	61	Rain
Wrexham	2.3	14	61	Rain
York	2.3	14	61	Rain
Cardiff	2.3	14	61	Rain
Edinburgh	2.3	14	61	Rain
London	2.3	14	61	Rain
Manchester	2.3	14	61	Rain
Newcastle	2.3	14	61	Rain
Nottingham	2.3	14	61	Rain
Sheffield	2.3	14	61	Rain
Sunderland	2.3	14	61	Rain
Wolverhampton	2.3	14	61	Rain
Wrexham	2.3	14	61	Rain
York	2.3	14	61	Rain

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